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THE SPANISH AMERICAN COLONIES.

IT is reported that Danton said to some of his friends, when they were proceeding to the scaffold, "If there should be a revolution in the other world, take my advice, and have nothing to do with it." The profanity of the expression apart, it is a striking expression of the sentiments of one who had largely participated — been, in short, the chief actor — in one of the vastest revolutions that ever convulsed a state. It is a judgment of revolutions by a revolutionist — the notion that one, the most competent to form an opinion, had formed upon the great question of resistance to government.

Upon the whole, Danton is clearly right. There is, in nine cases out of ten, less danger incurred — less mischief endured — by suffering the oppressive weight of an evil government, than in committing to the trust of chance the fate of a people — compromising for a century, perhaps, the tranquillity of a country. In saying this, we say only what has been so often said, until the truth has become a truism, and of all truisms the tritest — that the endurance of known evils is preferable to seeking those "we know not of."

In politics, as in all moral sciences, it is hard to find principles of such a perfect truth as that, when pushed to their very extreme, and applied to all possible combinations of circumstances, they can still be principles perfectly true. Perhaps there are no such principles capable of ascertainment; assuredly none such have hitherto been ascertained. All such principles must be stated with reserve — with qualification; they are only modifiedly true. They are true according as is the time, according as is the occasion.

In the mass, to condemn revolutions would be of all absurdity the veriest extremity. The English revolution of 1688, with all its multiplied grievances — with all the breaches it made into the fabric of the British constitution — with all the tendencies it induced to degrade the democracy and to exalt the aristocracy, by humbling the natural protector of the former, namely, Royalty — with all these abatements of its excellence, still did the English revolution of 1688 liberate us from the yoke of an accursed despotism, and teach an important lesson, that, however loyal — however forbearing to rank and station — Englishmen may be, there is still a point beyond which it is not safe for selfish tyrants to go — there is still a bound to the endurance of the enduring subject.

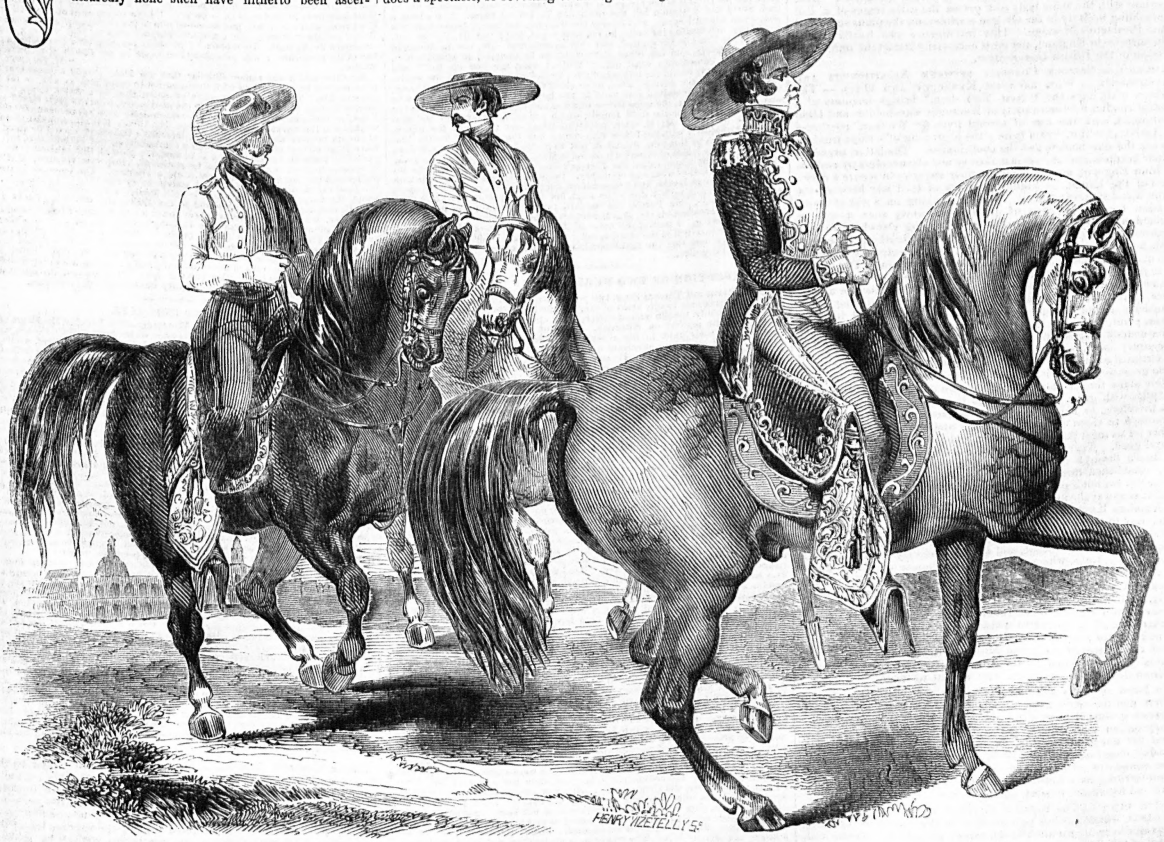
In the mass, then, we condemn revolutions no more than we laud them. We discriminate amongst them — judge their purpose — determine their character — estimate their value.

If we look at the revolted colonies which Spain planted years ago on the shores of the western continent, we see (let us except the Chilian republic) nothing but a scene of bloodshed and confusion. The ruler of yesterday is the fugitive of to-day, to-morrow to resume his power, whilst another sun beholds him once more an exile. We see spots, the most favoured by nature, desolated, and the good fruits of the earth, which should have blessed and rewarded industry and toil, the property of the spoiler. We see perpetual attempts to realise a perfection in government all ending in the subjection of the whole population to the forces of an individual and self-seeking will. We see the sword lording it over the reaping-hook, and the cannon superseding the plough — brute violence governing all. What, then, is our conclusion? What does a spectacle, so revolting to all right feeling, suggest to right-minded thinkers? Is it anything but that, by flinging off their allegiance to the mother country, these colonies, paying the penalty of their undutiful disobedience, have brought all this misery upon themselves — that these massacres, this plundering, this total disorganisation, is, to borrow a political phrase current at this day, only "the spawn of their own wrong?" Does not half the world reason so? Is such reasoning other than justified by facts?

In replying to this last inquiry, we indicate the motive of the caution we have ventured to deliver as to political reasonings. The reply is simply this. It is very true that great evils have succeeded the revolt of the Spanish American colonies; but it follows by no means that such revolt was a step not only justifiable in morals but politic in prudence. The Spanish Americans, when they had relieved their necks from the yoke of their mother country — who had indeed approved herself to them a very stepmother — might not have, nay, they *have* not, comported themselves with that wisdom and moderation so essential to the happiness of a people that has but just revolutionised its institutions, and substituted new for ancient rulers. All this is very possible — more, all this is very certain; but still, all this argues nothing against the prudence of those who first drew their swords against Spain in the green savannahs of her colonies.

The wretchedness of these colonies can hardly be expressed. Mexico is the most striking example. In point of fact, the viceroy was as absolute as his sovereign: the laws declared he was to be obeyed as the king in person. Two thousand leagues separated his victims from the only power that could redress his injustice. The flatterers who crowded his palace exceeded those who filled the chambers of his master the king; so that, almost uniformly, these men were tyrants,—and how, well, could they be otherwise?

Almost every office in Mexico was held by a Spaniard: the Creoles, their superiors in wealth, intelligence, and character, were



SANTA ANNA.

treated as very Pariahs. The Spanish office-holder was generally a low, plodding, sort " of body," who in the Peninsula could never have hoped to have attained the slightest rank or distinction : on the western side of the Atlantic, he monopolised all honours — all dignities.

As though to complete the degradation of the colonist — naturally anxious for the glory of his parent land, if permitted to share with the rest of her subjects in her protection — the corrupt court of Madrid determined to keep him poor. He was forbidden to grow in his fields either the vine or the olive — the staple growths of temperate regions. That Cadiz merchants might supply the wants of the colonist, the colonist was forbidden to supply himself.

Spain, like France, by her insane ambition, brought ultimately her fate upon herself. Our unhappy differences with our colonies in North America led Spain, as it did France, to hope the day to have at last come when the great maritime power of Europe was to be humbled — that power which had inflicted such serious wounds on the supremacy of France, and which had surpassed the marine and infantry of Spain. Spain, with France, helped, aided, and comforted our revolted subjects. It furthered those principles which afterwards wrought its own overthrow. The success of the American Revolution gave new thoughts to the Spanish colonists. They at last found out that it was a thing noways impossible for the governed to beat down the power of the governor; that it was possible enough for a raw militia, gathered hastily from field and wood and waste, to scatter disciplined armies, generalled by skilful veterans. Hence their own revolt—hence the bold stand they made against their rulers : and Spain learnt that lesson it becomes all nations to learn — that an overweening pursuit of an ambitious project often redounds to its defeat.

The work of destruction has been done— the edifice of Spanish oppression levelled with the ground. Let us hope that, ere long, the greater work of construction will commence, and that Mexico, with her sister colonies, will enjoy the blessings of such a government as may promote the happiness and the security of the people. We are not blind to the faults of Santa Anna. Bold, daring, impetuous, he has all the virtues as well as the vices of an old Spaniard. As brave as his own sword, he delivered his country from the menaced danger of a reconquest by Spain, and was, not long ago, severely wounded when French ships assailed his country's flag. With all his faults he is a great man; and had his youth been passed in other scenes than those of a civil war, it might reasonably have been expected that in him would have been found the regenerator of Mexico — the Washington of his native country. As it is, we must await the passing away of the actors in the revolutionary struggles ere we can hope to find another

Cincinnatus of the West.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES. — The reports of proceedings in Congress possess considerable interest. The House of Representatives had at the date of the last advices passed the first reading of a Bill for taking the Presidential election on a given day in any part of the Union. More important still, the same body had passed the early stages of a Bill for providing military in the Oregon territory, on the plans suggested in the President's Message. This intelligence can hardly fail to excite surprise in England, and must necessarily attract the immediate attention of the British Government.

AMERICA. — SERIOUS CONFLICT BETWEEN ABOLITIONISTS AND SLAVEHOLDERS. — WAR BETWEEN KENTUCKY AND OHIO. — The southern mail, says the "New York Sun," brings accounts of a dreadful conflict between a party of Kentucky slaveholders and Ohio abolitionists, with the loss of several lives. "We fear," continues the American editor, "this is only the beginning of serious troubles between the slaveholders and the abolitionists. The latter, urged on in their heedless crusade against slavery and slaveholders by emissaries from England, are devoting all their energies to secure a dissolution of the Union, or kindle the torch of civil war between the northern and southern States. They are urging on a war of extermination between citizens of different sections; such a war as England has been too successful in fomenting elsewhere for the overthrow of Republican institutions, as in the Southern Republics of this hemisphere. These incendiaries have selected the States of Ohio and Massachusetts for alarming demonstrations. The enthusiastic religious opinions of many persons in these two States afford unexampled facilities for enterprises guided by fanaticism or a semblance of religion. The fanaticism of former years among these enthusiasts found employment in burning witches and hanging quakers; but, partaking of the milder spirit of the age, it now seeks the immediate abolition of slavery, in which capacity the enemies of our country use it as a powerful means of creating civil dissensions and sectional animosities. Slavery is an evil, and is so acknowledged by the great majority of intelligent slaveholders, who gladly embrace feasible plans for its abolition, and sustain the African colonisation enterprise with great generosity. Is it not disgraceful and iniquitous, therefore, to harass these men because they hold a property guaranteed to them by the constitution and the national compact? Rather let us meet them as brethren, and unite our councils for the general good. Negro slaves from Kentucky are constantly passing to Canada through the State of Ohio, facilities for such escapes being established throughout the latter State by the abolitionists. On the 9th instant a party of 'negro-hunters' from Kentucky, hearing that runaway slaves were secreted in the houses of Robert Miller and Absalom Kent, two abolitionists residing in Brown's county, Ohio (near the town of Georgetown), searched the house of Miller, and found two absconding slaves, who attempted to escape. Miller attempted to aid their escape, and was immediately stabbed to death by the Kentuckians, who proceeded to the house of King, where they were resisted by four or five armed men. A dreadful conflict ensued. A son of Colonel Towers, of Kentucky, was killed instantly, and King was mortally wounded while reloading fire-arms. The sheriff now arrived, and arrested the ringleaders of both parties. Another band of Kentuckians arrived soon after, renewed the conflict, and hanged one of the slaves for resisting his captor. Having burned the houses of King and Miller to the ground, with all the contents, they proceeded to the house of Alexander Gilliland, tore him from his family, and beat him almost to death.

The latest accounts add that the Kentuckians were increasing in numbers, and the whole neighbourhood was up in arms. The sheriff was exerting himself to suppress the riot. The "New York Sun," in conjunction with others, makes this dreadful occurrence the ground for assertions against and attacks upon England. The "Herald" mentions a rumour that the French have taken possession of the islands of Wallace and Fortuna. The Americans in the Oregon territory have formed themselves a government, elected executive and legislative officers, and established courts of justice.

SWITZERLAND. — The supreme direction of the federal affairs of Switzerland, which was last year confided to the canton of Lucerne, belongs this year, by rotation, to the canton of Zurich. As the leading men of this latter canton profess more liberal opinions than those of Lucerne, a considerable change in the federal policy, as regards the religious differences, is expected to take place.

IRELAND.

CONSPIRACY TO MURDER ARCHBISHOP MURRAY. — On Sunday last the Rev. Mr. O'Carroll ascended the pulpit in Westland Row Chapel, Dublin, and, previous to his sermon, observed that it was his most painful duty to inform the congregation that a conspiracy had been discovered in the county of Tipperary, which had for its object the murder of the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, Archbishop of Dublin. This extraordinary statement produced considerable excitement. The reverend gentleman proceeded to observe that the intelligence of this awful design was that morning communicated to their revered prelate by a magistrate of the county of Cork. It appears that an anonymous letter, with the "Tipperary" post-mark, was received by a magistrate in the county Cork, calling upon him to go at once to Archbishop Murray, and apprise him that "three devils" had determined to take his life. The magistrate enclosed the letter to Dr. Murray, by whom it was received, and we must infer that his grace believed the contents to be true, when he gave permission to the Rev. Mr. O'Carroll to allude to it in the pulpit.

REPEAL. — The weekly meeting of the Association was held on Tuesday in the Conciliation Hall. Counsellor Mullin in the chair. The rent was only 213*l.* 15*s.*

PROVINCIAL.

MURDER AT LEEDS BY A WOMAN. — An investigation before Mr. Blackburn, coroner for the borough of Leeds, relative to the death of Elizabeth Illingworth, the wife of William Illingworth, clockmaker, Wortley, Leeds, was brought to a close, so far as concerned the coroner's inquest, on Friday evening last, by the jury, who had been sworn to inquire into the circumstances of the case, returning a verdict of "Wilful murder against Ann Simpson," a woman with whom the husband of the deceased has long carried on an illicit intercourse. The facts of the case will be best gathered from the following abstract of the evidence: — Mr. M. Hall, surgeon, and Mr. West, analytical chemist, were examined; and from the evidence of the former, who had made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased, there appeared to be no doubt that she had died from irritant poison. Mr. West said he had found arsenic in the contents both of the stomach and of the intestines of the deceased, and he had no doubt that she had died from the effects of arsenic.

YARMOUTH. — THE MURDER OF MRS. CANDLER. — In November last the particulars of the murder of a Mrs. Candler at Yarmouth appeared in the papers. Since then many parties have been apprehended on suspicion of being the perpetrators; almost daily examinations have been held before the magistrates, and ultimately sufficient evidence appeared to be obtained against four men named Samuel Yarham, James Mapes, James Hall, and Robert Royal, men of doubtful character, belonging to the town. On Friday last their final examinations were held before the magistrates at the gaol. A good deal of evidence was taken, and Royal, Hall, and Mapes were committed for trial.

MURDER NEAR LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 4.—Scarce have the two murderers condemned at our last assizes expiated by their deaths the dreadful crimes they committed, than we are again horrified by the details of another and equally barbarous murder, committed in the vicinity of Rockferry, Cheshire. It appears that the unfortunate victim of this atrocity, a Mr. Thomas Peacop, of the firm of T. and H. Golding and Co., Rockferry, left his place of business at nine o'clock on Tuesday night last, rather later than usual, for his lodgings, which are situated at Bebington Pasture, a small village, distant nearly half a mile, with the sum of 8*l.*, consisting of two sovereigns, 5*l.* in silver, wrapped up in paper, and about twenty-one shillings, tied up in a small bag, on his person. The whole of the money he placed in the same pocket. Mr. Peacop was known to be in the habit of taking with him every night the proceeds of the business of the day, and on the night in question, on leaving his shop, he observed a tall man, dressed in dark clothes, standing at the corner of the street. He was proceeding along a lonesome road, in the direction of his lodgings, when the same man joined him, and they walked side by side for some little distance together. When they had gone about 250 yards from Derby House, and were within 200 yards of Mr. Scott's cottage, which leads into the Rock Park, two men suddenly jumped from a plantation, and made their appearance on the footpath. The fellow who was accompanying Mr. Peacop gave a whistle, and instantly the two others sprang upon Mr. Peacop, and felled him to the ground with a violent blow on the side of the head from a heavy stick or club. While down they struck him several other blows, and rifled his pockets of the 21*s.* in silver which the little bag contained, but in their hurry and confusion left the remaining 7*l.* behind them. At the time a gentleman named Keyzier, who lives at the Pasture, was going home from the Rockferry, and hearing the noise, he ran to the spot, and found Mr. Peacop weltering in his blood on the ground, and two fellows over him, one in the act of rifling his pockets, and the other attempting, as he thought, to strangle him. Mr. Keyzier immediately cried out, "Halloa! what are you up to?" and attempted to drag one of the fellows off; but he had scarcely uttered the exclamation and made the attempt, when he received from the hand of a third party, who had hitherto remained concealed in the hedge of the plantation, but who was, in all probability, the same fellow who had accompanied Mr. Peacop up the road, a violent blow on the right temple, which caused a deep wound and profuse flow of blood. Mr. Keyzier, notwithstanding the nature of the injury, struggled resolutely with the fellow who struck him the blow, but fearing that Mr. Peacop was by this time strangled, and that, single handed, he would have no chance in the hands of three such daring ruffians, he made the best of his way to Butler's public-house, called the Farmer's Inn, at the pasture, where he informed the inmates of what was occurring. Instantly Mr. Butler, together with his hostler, George Deane, and a man named John Unsworth, armed with pokers and other weapons, sallied down the road, but in the interim the fellows had made their escape. Mr. Peacop had received several fractures and injuries on the head, and breathed his last at half-past seven this morning. Mr. Keyzier is rapidly recovering. A man of the name of Jones was arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder, but we believe the evidence against him is very trifling, and that the murderers have hitherto succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the police.

EXECUTION OF TWO MURDERERS AT LIVERPOOL.

George Evans and Thomas Stew, two young men just bursting into manhood, the former being only twenty years of age, and the latter twenty-one, terminated their short earthly, though wicked career, by an ignominious and forcible death upon the public scaffold on Saturday. Both the prisoners made a voluntary confession of their guilt to the reverend chaplain several days before their execution, and on Friday afternoon each reiterated a declaration of its truth. That of Evans was very short. He said he had had a quarrel with Mrs. Millen, the day before the murder, about six shillings which he owed her. He had written to his father for some money, and his letter had not been answered, and Mrs. Millen taunted him with it. But it was not that which made him kill her; something came across his mind, and he killed her with several blows of the life-preserver. He denied having taken a ring from her finger, as was stated by some of the witnesses; the ring was in a draw with the other trinkets. Stew, on the other hand, has given a more circumstantial account, of which the following is a copy:—"I, Thomas Stew, voluntarily make this statement to Mr. Appleton, the chaplain:—I courted Alice Nolan for a little more than four months. She was as decent a young woman as any one would wish to keep company with, and I thought we should have lived comfortably together. About a month before her death I made her a promise to marry her in five weeks (the wedding day was to have been the Sunday after the day on which she died), but could not keep my word in consequence of getting into bad company, and spending all that I had. As, therefore, we could not live together on earth, I thought we might be happy together in heaven. I borrowed a razor, as appeared on my trial, to take her life and my own. With this razor in my pocket I took her on her way home, as I had been in the habit of doing, and when we reached a bank, the name of which I forget, very near to her house, we stood to talk together, as we had usually done before. She asked me if I was going to do what I had promised (namely, to marry her)? I answered, 'No, I cannot, for I have been drinking very hard; I have left Stephen Bill's through drinking on Saturdays, and not looking after my horses on Sundays; but I got another place on Wednesday last; but it does not suit me so well as Stephen's place, for it will not be so constant an employ.' She said, 'Well, then, you must do as well as you can.' I then said, 'I am very badly vexed that I should have left the last place, and that I cannot put things forward as I could wish to do.' She said 'Give me a kiss;' and I put my arm round her neck and gave her one. She said, 'Shall we meet again at Sally's on Monday night?' meaning Mrs. Shepherd's. I said, still with my arm round her neck, 'No, I hope we shall meet in heaven next.' Then I drew the razor across her throat, upon which she exclaimed, 'Oh, my love, Tom!' Then I left her, and walked at my usual pace across a corner of the bank, along George Street and down Brewery Street, and so along the several streets to Mrs. Shepherd's. Down the entry, about half a yard from the door, I went down on my knees, and I said, 'I hope her is in heaven, and that I shall soon meet her there.' I then drew the razor across my throat, after which I got up and fell against the door, which flew open, and I fell down into the house. Somebody picked me up, but I could not tell who, and put me in a chair, in which I sat, with the blood pouring from my neck. I remember no more until I saw my two brothers standing over my bed in the Manchester Infirmary." During the whole of Friday night both prisoners were engaged in prayer and religious devotion. Towards morning, however, both the prisoners laid down for a couple of hours, and slept soundly. At seven o'clock, at their own request, they attended the usual morning service in the chapel. After partaking of a slight breakfast, they repaired at eleven o'clock to the chapel, where the sacrament was administered to them. They joined in that holy ordinance apparently with the devout feeling of sincere repentance. The procession left the chapel precisely at twelve o'clock. The chaplain, in his surplice, walked in front, reading the funeral service, followed by the governor. Next came Stew, walking with a firm step, but with his face hid in a handkerchief. Evans followed, walking erect, his eyes closed, and apparently engaged in prayer; he appeared to be not in the last discomposed. Never, perhaps, did a person so situated display such firmness. They ascended the stairs leading to the press-room in the same composed and firm manner, and took their seats in view of the scaffold. The process of pinioning having been performed by the executioner, he led Evans to the scaffold, where, after the rope was adjusted, Stew was afterwards led. Not the least symptom of agitation was displayed by Evans. Stew was somewhat affected. The chaplain followed the culprits to the scaffold, and at the conclusion of the funeral service the drop fell. Evans, who was a short youth, though stoutly made, struggled convulsively for some time. Stew ceased to exist instantaneously. The wound in his neck burst open, and the blood trickled down upon his shirt. Blood also burst from the nose of Evans, and stained the cap which was drawn over his face.

THE ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE DUKE OF NORMANDY.

At Hammersmith Police Court on Monday the *soi-disant* Duke of Normandy, accompanied by numerous gentlemen, entered the court, for the purpose of publicly stating the particulars of the alleged attempt upon his life on the evening of Thursday last, the 2d inst., at Mulgrave House, Fulham. The Duke having repeated the statement which is published in another column, describing the circumstances of the alleged firing, Mr. George Tucker made the following statement : — I am manager of the duke's household. On Thursday evening, about half-past seven, I was sitting with Mr. Neuring and my two sons in the library, when we were alarmed by a tremendous explosion. I immediately cried out, "There's something happened to the duke." The duke had gone to the workshop about twenty minutes before, which I was aware of. We all instantly ran out, and saw there was no light in the workshop. We then called out, and receiving no answer, called out the second time. The duke opened the door, and called out, as we understood, for water; and so great was our consternation at the time that we were unaware of the mistake for six or seven minutes. I subsequently saw footmarks in the kitchen garden, leading to the waterside, and the marks of hands on the campshading. The grounds are quite open at the back, and the persons could have easily escaped. When the duke told us that he had been shot at, I looked about to see what was the cause of his suspecting it, and I then saw the windows broken and the hole made by the bullet through the partition, and subsequently the ball was found in the garden. My first impression, on hearing the report, was that it was an explosion of some combustibles in the workshop, although I did not know of any being there at the time. From the examination I have made of the window, I consider that the instrument used must have been held so close to it that it shattered the glass, or there would have only been the hole made by the passage of the bullet. Even the inside of the framework of the centre pane was blackened. The dog had been very troublesome for a night or two before. For the two nights before, one or other of my sons had been with the duke in the workshop. The duke had not been alone in the workshop for the previous ten days. Mr. Clive: Now the next question is as to the party. Whom do you suspect? The duke: I am sure it is a political party in connection with the French Government, who want to take my life. Mr. Clive here asked Inspector Haynes if he had seen Mr. Coupellier, and if that person was in attendance? Inspector Haynes said he had. He had been to No. 33. Newman Street, Oxford Street, where M. Coupellier lived, and had found him in a miserable attic, and in a most wretched state of distress. He was, however, so ill as not to be able to come out at present to that court. M. Coupellier, however, stated that if some person could be procured who could write French well, he would give us his statement. That was done on Sunday last, but there had not yet been time to have a translation got ready. The inspector then handed in the statement to the magistrate. It consisted of two sheets of letter-paper, closely written in the French language.

Mr. Clive commenced reading it, and translating as he proceeded, as follows: — "On the 19th of last December, being called by some affairs to Regent Street, I met four of those intelligent individuals who, without having four legs and two long ears, are —" The magistrate then stopped, and said, really this is a most extraordinary way of making a deposition. I really think there is no occasion for me to go on with this. Mr. Clive, however, continued silently to read the statement, and then said that it stated that M. Coupellier further said that he followed those four gentlemen along Regent Street to the American Stores public-house in Oxford Street, into which they went, and were joined by two others; that he went in also, and sat where he was not observed, when he heard them state that three of them were going to Belgium and two to Calais, and that the one who was speaking was the only one who would remain to finish some affairs he had in hand. M. Coupellier also stated that he also heard them say that they intended to kill the Duke of Normandy, and that it would be done before the 10th of January.

The Duke: I have no doubt but it was the same party who blew up my premises in the year 1833, in the Kent Road.

Mr. Clive: Who is Monsieur de Lotz, named in M. Coupellier's statement?

Inspector Haynes here said Mons. Lotz formerly lodged with M. Coupellier; and handed to the magistrate M. de Lotz's statement in French, with the translation: —

"I, the undersigned, declare that on Saturday, the 21st of December last, while at the house of M. Coupellier de Credancel, professor, No. 33. Newman Street, Oxford Street, the experiments recently made by the Duke of Normandy became the subject of conversation, in the course of which the professor said to me, "I have some important matter to communicate to the Prince, if I could see him, and which I can entrust to himself alone. If I knew where he was I would find him out, and make known the important matter which concerns him personally. In a word, I wish to forewarn him of a conspiracy against his person, for I have learned, from good authority, that, since his last experiments, a plot has sprung up against him;' and he added, in conclusion, 'If I could write to him I would let him know all my fears, and the necessity of his taking precautions, for I have been a long time aware of an intention to attempt his life; and I have also learned that, as the Prince intends to make public experiments, that will be the time chosen to kill him publicly.' On the same day I communicated these assertions to the Count de la Barre. I have to-day seen M. Coupellier de Credancel, who was in bed, and informed him of the attempt upon the life of the Prince yesterday evening, and asked him whether what he told me on a former occasion was the truth. He replied, 'I am ready to repeat all I said before a justice of the peace, and I will give every assistance in my power as respects the matter.

"H. DE LOTZ."

Mr. Clive said it was rather singular that the Duke should suppose that the same weapon should be fired with the intention to shoot him as well as set the place on fire. The Duke: I am quite confident that, in addition to the bullet, there was some combustible matter in the instrument, from the great light I saw. I have no doubt they thought it would communicate to what combustibles there might be in the workshop and blow it up. Mr. Clive: It is also singular that five of the six persons mentioned in M. Coupellier's statement should be about to leave England that night. It is rather a contradiction, but perhaps that will be explained when M. Coupellier is able to attend. Now all that remains is for M. Coupellier to point out the parties he speaks of. Inspector Haynes: M. Coupellier told me that he can only identify one of the men. The Count de la Barre was then called forward, and made a statement in the French language, after which Mr. Clive read a letter from the Abbé Duriel, which was alluded to in the Count's statement. It was addressed to the Duke, and was dated the 26th of December. It stated, "I have to inform you of a plot, which I think it necessary that you should know. I have also to congratulate you on your late reconversion." The Duke: That relates to my reconversion to the Catholic faith. Mr. Clive then directed that the police officers engaged in the case should make inquiries without delay at the American Stores, and all other places which had been named, as to the truth of the statements, and when they were prepared with more evidence he would go further into the case. The Duke and his attendants then left the court, which during the inquiry was crowded in every part.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

DEATH OF A FEMALE FROM ALLEGED VIOLENCE. — On Tuesday Mr. Higgs held an inquest, in Great Peter Street, Westminster, on the body of Mary Cotton, aged 30, who cohabited with Isaac Harmon, at No. 22. in the above street, who died under the following circumstances : — Witnesses living in rooms next to that of deceased said that on Saturday night they saw her alive and well, and that at about two o'clock next (Sunday) morning they heard Harmon come home intoxicated. On entering he accused deceased of tardiness in opening the street door for him, and said to her, "I'll give it you for keeping me waiting." They then heard what they termed a "sobbing and wheezing" noise, as if made by a person trying but unable to cry out, and shortly afterwards they heard the sound of a heavy fall upon the floor, which was succeeded by the coming out of Harmon on the landing of the stairs asking for succour, as something, he said, was the matter with deceased. The witnesses, Eliza Durham and Mary Carman, went into the room and found deceased lying on the floor on her side, with her head partly under the bed, her hair dishevelled, and her night-dress disordered. One eye was closed, and froth was oozing from her mouth. The woman Durham was in the act of lifting deceased up, when she groaned feebly and died. Mr. Hanley, surgeon, of the Horseferry Road, said he was called by Harmon to see deceased, and that he found her on the floor, quite dead, with no exterior marks of injury on the body. Their absence, however, was no proof that violence had not been used. Harmon had given him two different versions of the affair. The coroner and jury said that, under these doubtful circumstances, the inquiry must be adjourned, in order that it might be ascertained by a *post mortem* examination whether violence had been used or no.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH BY POISON. — Mr. Baker on Tuesday held an inquest at the Jolly Butcher, Stoke Newington, on the body of John Poole, aged 19, a shoemaker, who is supposed to have poisoned himself. It appeared that the deceased was in the employment of Mr. Smith, shoemaker, Church Street, Stoke Newington. He had formed an attachment to a young woman, a relation, and to whom he believed he was under an engagement to be married. About two months ago she married another person, after which a great change was perceptible in the deceased's manner. He used to complain that his head would split in two; and he frequently sat by himself in a dejected way. Last Sunday evening he was in company with a shopman of his employer's, who sold him some pills, which he said were composed of opium. The shopman left him for a few minutes, and soon after he was heard moaning heavily. The deceased was then found by him in a state of stupor. Mr. Killich, a surgeon, was called in, who said that deceased was suffering from the effects of some narcotic poison, and it was discovered that he had taken fifteen opium pills, which the medical gentleman said contained twenty-five grains of crude opium, five of which were sufficient to destroy life. Verdict, "That the deceased died from taking a quantity of opium pills; but there was not sufficient evidence to show whether he took them for the purpose of destroying life."

CHEAP POSTAGE ABROAD. — M. Glais-Bizoin has placed on the table of the Chamber of Deputies a petition, signed by a great number of the inhabitants of Paris, praying for a moderate uniform postage on letters; a reduction of one half of the tax of five per cent. at present levied on money orders, and subsidiarily the annulation of the duty of 35c. on orders of 50f. and under; the suppression of the decimal decime; the reciprocity of 20c. for letters written by soldiers and sailors to their families in France; and the cessation of the delay of twelve hours for letters, which in passing through Paris, remain there from six in the morning until the same hour in the evening.

THE ALLEGED MURDER AT SALT-HILL.

In our latest edition of last week we gave the first particulars of a suspected murder at Salt Hill. Subsequent investigation has developed one of the most curious cases of circumstantial evidence which late years have produced. As we pursue the thread of particulars we find a new invention — the Electro-magnetic Telegraph — applied to the aid of public justice in the case of the individual who stands charged with the murder. It is not our wish to influence public opinion on the guilt or innocence of the individual whose case will soon become the subject of impartial adjudication, but simply to direct attention to the remarkable manner in which practical science was applied to his arrest. Here is a person hastening from the scene of his supposed guilt at the rate, perhaps, of fifty miles in an hour — a rate of travelling which, if it could have been anticipated in bygone years, would have rendered the hope of pursuit chimerical; but the tidings of his flight, the description of his person, the statement of the charge brought against him, are sent after him, and pass him on his journey, and meet him at his destination. One powerful agent of nature aids his flight, but another, more effective, still prevents his escape. Steam bears him off more rapidly than the winds of heaven; but the electric current is his pursuer, and the instrument of his detection. The agency on which he relies for his security carried him in his journey nearly at the speed of a mile in a minute; but the element brought in action against him travels 192,000 miles in a second! Both these elements are under the control of the wonderful age in which we live, and both are claimed as the agencies of good and evil. We gave in our last but a summary of the then incomplete case; but the portion of the inquiry before the coroner being now finished, we think our space will be well occupied by the fullest particulars of the whole affair.

THE INQUEST.

At the first coroner's inquest, held on Thursday, the 2d instant, before Mr. Charsley, at the Three Tuns, Salt Hill, on the body of Sarah Hart, the following particulars were stated by one of the witnesses, Mary Anne Ashlee, who resided with her husband next door to the deceased. She said that between six and seven o'clock on the previous evening she heard a noise resembling stifled screams proceeding from the house of Mrs. Hart, at Bath Place — a row of houses near Botham's Hotel. She took a candle and went to the house, but found the door shut, and she perceived a man dressed like a Quaker coming along the path from the house, and he appeared greatly confused, and trembled very much. While he was opening the gate leading into the high road, she asked him what was the matter with her neighbour, but he did not reply, but proceeded in the direction of Slough. She had seen this same person at the house about two hours previously. She found the deceased, on entering the room, lying upon her back on the floor, with her clothes nearly up to her knees, and the stocking on the left leg nearly down and torn. Her cap was off her head, and she appeared as if she had been struggling. The same stifled noise still continuing, she alarmed the neighbours, and a Mrs. Barrett, who lives in the same row of houses, accompanied her back to the apartment, when the victim was still alive, and uttering moaning cries. Mr Champneys, a surgeon, was then sent for, while they bathed her temples with vinegar and water. There stood on the table of the room a bottle and tumbler, both containing some beer, and also a jug of water. The deceased had told her she was a married woman, and that her husband, who was the son of a Quaker named Tawell, with whom she formerly lived as a servant, was abroad. She added, she expected her master home that day, and that the money she expected Mr. Tawell to bring her was part of her husband's wages. When lifted up from the ground she was foaming at the mouth.

This evidence was corroborated by Margaret Barrett; which was followed by that of Keziah Harding, who had washed for the deceased. She had seen the Quaker at her house as far back as a year and three-quarters ago.

The prisoner was then brought into the room, and immediately identified by the witness.

It appears that the prisoner, John Tawell, soon after he left the house of the deceased, was seen to cross over the high road from off the foothpath on to the opposite side, and walk close to the palings of the garden of Mr. Botham, in which was found, early the next morning, the ounce phial which has been previously alluded to, and which contained a very small portion of a white liquid, having a slight odour of prussic acid. The phial was without a label to indicate what it contained.

The prisoner proceeded direct from Bath Place to the Slough (down) station on foot, where he arrived at a few minutes past seven o'clock. The half-past six o'clock train from Paddington had then just arrived. He then got into Mr. Dyson's Windsor omnibus, and told the driver that he wanted to be set down at Eton; and upon being asked at what part of Eton, he replied, "At the house where Sir John Herschell lived." "Why," said a gentleman who was sitting by his side, "that is at Slough, sir, and not five minutes' walk from the station." "Ay, so it is, friend," replied the prisoner, "but that's where I want to be set down." Upon the omnibus arriving at the late residence of Sir John Herschell, the prisoner got out, paid his fare, and was observed to knock, but very gently, at the door. The vehicle drove off, leaving him standing on the steps of the house. Within a very few minutes afterwards the omnibus from Windsor, to meet 7h. 42m. up train at Slough, came along the road. The prisoner hailed it, got inside, and rode back again to the station. From inquiries since made at Sir John Herschell's late residence, it has been ascertained that the gentle knock at the door, on the evening in question, was not heard by any of the inmates, and that none of them had ever seen a person at the door dressed in the garb of a Quaker.

The small phial was found, on the morning after the supposed murder, thrown over the palings into the gardens of Botham's Hotel. The prisoner is about five feet six inches in height, sixty-one years of age, with a small, narrow face, and light hair, rather inclining to a grey colour. He has no whiskers; his person is rather thin. He has a trifling squint in his left eye, the pupil inclining towards his nose. He is attired in the garb of a Quaker, wearing a broad-brimmed hat, black waistcoat, dark olive-coloured trousers, white cravat, and a loose great coat. He is somewhat quick and rapid in his manner, and appears to be a man of considerable intelligence.

When the deceased fetched the bottle of stout from the Windmill Hotel, on the evening of the fatal occurrence, she borrowed a corkscrew of Mr. Botham's barmaid. Upon being requested to return the corkscrew and the bottle as soon as she had done with them, she replied, "You may depend upon my bringing them back in the morning."

Amongst the witnesses, the Rev. E. T. Champneys, vicar of Upton-cum-Chalvey, said he proceeded to the Slough station, on hearing that a Quaker was the last man to leave the house, thinking it probable he would proceed to town by the railway. He saw the prisoner pass through the office, and informed Mr. Howell, the superintendent of the station, of it, who immediately put the electric telegraph in requisition, to cause him to be watched by the police on his arrival at Paddington. The prisoner left Slough for town by the 7. 42. train, and in a few minutes afterwards Mr. Howell received an answer by the telegraph from town, stating that the party had arrived and was watched. Police Sergeant Williams had gone up to the Paddington station to look out for the arrival of the train containing the prisoner, which took place at half-past eight o'clock. The sergeant rode to the Bank from the station in the same omnibus as the prisoner, who got out and crossed over to the Wellington statue, where he stopped for some time, as if to observe if he was followed. The policeman then followed him to the Jerusalem Coffee House, over London Bridge, to the Leopard coffee-shop in the Borough, back to Cannon Street, to a lodging-house kept by Mr. Hughes, No. 7. Scott's Yard, where he left him, and reported his proceedings to Mr. Howell, at Slough, who returned an order to immediately apprehend him, which was eventually done on the Thursday at the Jerusalem Coffee House. The prisoner denied having been to Slough. Inspector Wiggins, of the D division, produced at the inquest papers and money found on the prisoner, amounting to 12*l.* 10*s.* in gold, and 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* in silver, and some halfpence; also a letter which he admitted having that morning received from his wife, bearing the Berkhampstead post-mark of January 1, 1845. He also had a valuable gold watch and guard, pocket-book, and two pair of spectacles.

On the inquest being resumed on Saturday, Mr. H. M. Champneys, surgeon, of Slough, after corroborating the state in which the deceased was found by the other witnesses, together with other minor points, said: On feeling the deceased's pulse I fancied I felt three beats, but these not being continued I imagined I must have been mistaken. Her eyes at this time were fixed. She moved her tongue and jaw slightly, but only once. I placed my hand under her clothes, on her heart, but I felt no pulsation. I then saw she was dead. After some minutes had elapsed I opened a vein, not with the idea of bringing her to life, but for the purpose of ascertaining if the state of her blood would enable me to form an opinion as to the cause of death. I then went to the Slough station, where I arrived at half-past seven o'clock, and where I saw the prisoner get into a first-class carriage, and leave for town. Before I left the residence of the deceased, a glass which contained a portion of pale beer, a porter bottle partly filled, and a bun which I found on the table, I had placed on one side, in the care of Mrs. Ashlee, telling her to let no one touch them. I again went to the house at half-past nine o'clock the same evening, and, thinking they might contain some deleterious matter, I took them away with me for the purpose of ascertaining that fact, and they have been in my possession ever since. Upon smelling the mouth of the deceased I could not detect any poisonous odour. Upon viewing the body the next day I found no marks of external violence. I was then directed by the coroner to make a *post mortem* examination in conjunction with Mr. Norblad, who was then with me. When I opened the vein there was nothing unnatural in the appearance of the blood. Upon examining the brain we found nothing to account for the death. The heart was found to be perfectly healthy. There was an old adhesion of the right lung, and, with that exception, the lungs were in a perfectly healthy state. We found the whole of the abdominal viscera rather fat, but generally healthy. We removed the stomach and its contents for further examination, as I considered, thus far, that nothing of a suspicious nature had shown itself. The internal surface of the coat of the stomach had rather more mucus than usual. I was then ordered by the coroner to make a further examination, with Mr. Norblad, and the result is as follows: — Upon analysing the contents of the stomach we found them to be generally acid. We tested them for various poisons, viz., for oxalic acid, sulphuric acid, and arsenic, but found none. We then tested them for those poisonous salts, antimony, lead, and copper, the presence of which we could not discover. They were then tested for prussic acid, and the result proved that poison to be present. It might not, however, have been prussic acid by itself, but that poison in conjunction with some salt nearly allied to it. I cannot say if we found sufficient prussic acid to have caused the death of the deceased, but I have every reason to believe that there was. I am of opinion there was sufficient to cause death. The appearance of the stomach would not assist me in forming an opinion if that poison were present. We could not detect the smell of prussic acid. We could not tell in what form the acid was administered, but I should think it was taken in a liquid state. I am of opinion the quantity found in the stomach would cause death rapidly. I am of opinion the deceased died from the effects of this poison. The porter found in the room of the deceased has not yet been analysed. There has not been time to test it since the last examination. We have not been able to discover what salt, if any, was taken in conjunction with the prussic acid. The salts of this acid have not the pungent and peculiar odour of prussic acid itself. Salts of prussic acid would produce death, but I am not aware how quickly. The bottle containing the liquor I found on the table of the deceased was a common porter bottle. I did not pour out its contents till yesterday. I have had practice in cases of persons dying in convulsions in a natural way. I have seen persons with greater adhesion of the lungs than in the case of the deceased. In those cases, when persons are excited, it might cause a little difference, but not sufficient to cause palpitation. The brain of persons dying from the effects of prussic acid would be affected, but not visibly so at a *post mortem* examination. The brain would be paralysed by the action of the poison on the nerve. I smelt the breath of the deceased immediately after death, and there was no appearance of prussic acid. I know very little about the salts of prussic acid. Bitter almonds would cause a deposit of prussic acid. I cannot say what was the quantity of prussic acid we discovered, although I have said there was sufficient to cause death.

Mr. Edward Weston Norblad, surgeon, of Slough, examined the body of the deceased in conjunction with Mr. Champneys, on the morning of Thursday last. Having discovered no external marks of violence, we proceeded, by the order of the coroner, to make an internal *post mortem* examination. We found the whole interior of the body to be free from existing disease. We then removed the stomach, laid it open, and turned out the contents. We discovered no smell of prussic acid. The contents were afterwards analysed by me and Mr. Champneys. The application of the usual tests did not enable us to discover any ordinary poison. We then submitted portions to tests expressly for prussic acid, which was unequivocally proved to be present. From the entire absence of disease, from the manner of the death of the deceased, and from the presence of this poison, I can come to no other conclusion than that she died from the effects of prussic acid, or from some one of those salts in the composition of which prussic acid enters. From the absence of the odour of prussic acid, and knowing there is a salt equally poisonous, which by chemical analysis would give the same results, I qualify my last answer to the question put to me. That salt, although it has not the odour of prussic acid, would destroy life in one or two seconds, or from that to a quarter of an hour, according to its strength. I cannot say what quantity was given in this case, but I think there was sufficient poison discovered in the stomach to produce death. There was a partial adhesion of both lungs, but this is common in many bodies. It shows, certainly, pre-existing disease, to which in this case I attach no importance. The particular salt I allude to is the cyanuret of potassium, which contains a considerable quantity of the elements of prussic acid in its composition.

Catherine White, barmaid at the Windmill (Botham's) Hotel, stated, that on Wednesday evening (the night of the supposed murder), about half-past six o'clock, the deceased came to the bar, where she stayed about 10 minutes, and bought a bottle of Guiness's stout. [The bottle found on the table at Bath Place was produced by Mr. Champneys, and identified as one of the same description which contained the stout sold by witness to the deceased.] The cork was not the same. Witness lent the deceased a corkscrew. [The one found in Bath Place produced and identified.] Deceased, who appeared very well, did not say why she fetched the stout.

Other minor witnesses were examined.

ADJOURNED INQUEST.

The inquest on the unfortunate woman, Sarah Hart, who was supposed to have been poisoned on Wednesday se'nnight, at Bath Cottages, Salt Hill, was resumed on Wednesday morning, at the Three Tuns Tavern, Salt Hill, pursuant to adjournment from Saturday last. The proceedings appear to excite the most intense interest in the neighbourhood, and the road leading to the tavern was occupied by a number of persons anxious to catch a glimpse of the prisoner, J. Tawell, who was brought up from Eton, in a fly, in custody of a constable. Mr. M. Chambers and Mr. Williams attended for the prisoner.

Mr. Edward Western Norblad, the surgeon, deposed as follows: — I have analysed the contents of the bottle and glass found in the house of the deceased. I performed the analysis in conjunction with Mr. Champneys. The inquiry was adjourned until to-day, to enable us to do so. The bottle was about half full of porter. I find that the bottle contains no poison of any description. The bottle was delivered to me by Mr. Champneys. I did not see it on the table. I have also analysed the liquid in the glass, which was delivered to me by Mr. Champneys, and that contains no poison. I have carefully preserved the results of that analysis, and they are in the possession of Mr. Champneys. Mr. Champneys and Mr. Cooper were with me when the examination was made. Mr. Cooper is a very eminent chemist. The analysis took place at Mr. Cooper's laboratory in London. Mr. Cooper concurred with us in opinion. Mr. Cooper will not be here. Mr. Chambers: Was Mr. Cooper present at the analysis of the contents of the stomach? The coroner: I have not examined the witness on that point, and do not think you can cross-examine him on it. Mr. Chambers: As you please, Sir. The question was not put. The coroner: Was the analysis conducted by yourself or Mr. Cooper? Witness: By Mr. Cooper, in my presence. I possess sufficient knowledge of chemistry to understand the manner in which the analysis was performed, and to state its results.

Mr. Henry Montague Champneys, surgeon, examined by the coroner: I live at Salt Hill. I was directed, at the last sitting of the court, to analyse the contents of the bottle and glass, which I took from the table in the house of deceased. In consequence of these directions, I, in conjunction with Mr. Norblad and Mr. John Thomas Cooper, have analysed the liquid found in the bottle and the glass, which was taken by me from the house of the deceased from the sitting-room where the body lay. No poison was found in either the bottle or the glass. I was present the whole time of the process of analysation, and my experience enables me to state that that was the result of the examination. I have preserved those liquids. I took them from Mr. Cooper's, and they have been in my sole possession ever since. They have been put under lock and key, so that I shall always know them to be the same when called upon. Cross-examined by Mr. Chambers: I applied tests for several kinds of poison; they were the same as I mentioned the last time — oxalic acid, lead, oxide of copper, arsenic, and prussic acid. I have never met with an instance in which the elements of prussic acid have been found in beer and porter. I entered the profession in July, 1835. I attended the regular courses of chemical lectures, and manipulated occasionally myself. I never applied the test of prussic acid to urea. I am not aware that prussic acid is to be found in large quantities in urea. I do not take in the "Lancet," but I know Liebig's Lectures. I was not aware that prussic acid was contained in large quantities in urine or urea. It may, I believe, be evolved from the human body during the process of decomposition. It was discovered by Scheile, I think, about forty years since. Mr. Chambers: Did you decompose the beer so as to ascertain its composition? Witness: That was what I endeavoured to do. Mr. Chambers: Did you apply your tests to that? Witness: Yes, after distillation. Mr. Chambers: Then you first distilled it, and then applied your tests to the distilled liquid? Witness: Yes. Mr. Chambers: That I believe is the usual method.

The coroner: Did you taste the liquid before analysation? Witness: I did, and it had every appearance of porter.

The officer of the court here addressed the coroner, and said the inspector of the London police had a statement to make to him. The coroner: It must not be made in public. I will come out to him presently.

Margaret Jane Bennett was then called, and her deposition taken the other day was read over to her and signed. This proceeding was rendered necessary in consequence of some informality in the manner of taking the deposition. This was the witness who first went into the deceased's cottage and saw the bottle, glass, and bun on the table.

Mr. Norblad was recalled and examined: A part of a bun was also produced by Mr. Champneys, which I subjected to the same analysis as the liquid. There was no poison found in it.

Mr. Champneys recalled: After the analysation of the liquid, I produced a bun which I had taken off a table in the house of the deceased, in the same room where the body lay. I found that the bun contained no poison. The coroner said the case on the part of the Crown was now closed.

After some remarks from the prisoner's counsel, the coroner then proceeded to read his summing up, from a paper which he held in his hand. He was sorry that the inquiry had been so long protracted, and he was also sorry that there had been any publication of the evidence. He begged the jury to attend solely to the evidence, and to be misled by no vague newspaper reports, but to give the verdict in accordance with the depositions, and with the depositions only. There were many declarations which were not evidence; but Starkie laid it down, that a declaration accompanying an act might be taken as part of the act itself. (The learned gentleman then proceeded to read the evidence, and in relation to the evidence of the witness Moss, he said that he had it on the deposition that she lived at 93, Crawford Street, and that the report that she had lived at 45 Crawford Street, which had been contradicted in the "Times," and on the subject of which he had received a letter from a person residing at 45, Crawford Street, was not correct, and had originated in the error of the reporter, for she herself had stated that she lived at No. 93.) There was no direct evidence as to the administration of any poison to the deceased, but there was indirect evidence sufficient to enable them to form an opinion. There were the means found in the late deceased's house by which poison might have been administered to her without her knowledge; and that she had swallowed poison was evident. Although it was possible that she might have swallowed the poison knowingly herself, still it was very improbable. She was seen by White and Marlow at half-past six in the evening well, and in good spirits. The next account they had of her was from Mrs. Ashlee, who, between six and seven o'clock, heard deceased's stifled screams, and on running out met John Tawell coming from deceased's cottage, and asked what was the matter with her neighbour, but could get no reply. Now, it was a most important fact that a man should have left her in the agonies of death without giving any alarm. It was evident that the poison had been administered after the stout had been fetched, and that the poison was quick and most deadly in its effects. If a man wilfully laid poison in the way of a person, and it was taken, that was murder; but if it were taken accidentally, there was no murder. Now, with regard to the evidence affecting the prisoner, Mrs. Ashlee saw the Quaker-looking person coming from the door while the deceased was in the agonies of death, and she recognised John Tawell as that person. It was also an important fact, that on the Monday when the prisoner was with deceased, Keziah Harding had heard him ask her if she should be alone the next time he called, on the Wednesday or Thursday. They should also recollect that a description of the Quaker had been forwarded by the telegraph to London, and that by the description he had been followed and arrested, and that when arrested he said he had not been at Slough the day before. There was no direct evidence to show who had administered the poison to the deceased; but circumstantial evidence, in many cases, was of much greater cogency. If they had any doubt as to the guilt of John Tawell, they would give him the benefit of that doubt; but if they had no moral doubt as to his guilt, it would be their duty to say so by their verdict, without regard to his station in society.

The room was then cleared, and the jury, after remaining in deliberation for three-quarters of an hour, returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against John Tawell, for poisoning Sarah Hart with prussic acid."

Mr. Chambers applied that the property found upon the person of the prisoner should be given up, now that the inquiry was over, and the coroner's duty, to all intents and purposes, ended, especially as he (Mr. Chambers) could now positively assert, and not assume, that that property had nothing to do with the offence imputed to the unfortunate man. The Coroner, in answer to the application, said he could not say that the money had nothing to do with the case. The amount was very important, and it would be more advisable for a court to see the money. He could not give up the money, but he would take care that the officers should not dissipate it; they would detain as trustees for the purposes of this inquiry. The prisoner would not be damnified, for he understood he was a man of property. Mr. Chambers: The watch? The Coroner: I cannot let the watch be given up either. Mr. Chambers: You stated that, at the last examination, there might be something material connected with the money, inasmuch as you had received other information of considerable importance. Now that could not be the case, because if it had been, the information ought to be produced. The Coroner would not say that it was not important now, from information he had received. Mr. Chambers protested against any information being kept back. The Coroner had kept back no information. He had heard no evidence except in court. He had employed an officer to investigate the case. What that officer had reported to him could not be evidence, because he had not the witnesses here, and if it could be received it was merely corroborative of evidence already received, and would not enlighten the minds of the jury. The prisoner was then committed to Aylesbury gaol.

The prisoner, who wore the garb of a Quaker, was called in to hear the verdict delivered. He is a respectable-looking elderly man, with silvery hair, and with rather a mild expression of countenance. He listened to the verdict without manifesting any emotion, and a person unacquainted with the circumstances would have taken him for a casual spectator.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE PRISONER.

Many incorrect statements being in circulation respecting the prisoner, the accuracy of the following facts, which now appear for the first time, may be relied on: — The prisoner was not born of Quaker parents, but after reaching the years of manhood he applied for admission into membership with that body. The Society of Friends, always looking with suspicion on those who apply for admission from other denominations, postponed his admission for a considerable time, but ultimately he succeeded in obtaining recognition by them. He had not joined their fellowship much more than four months, when he married his first wife, and, she not being a Quakeress, he was, in terms of the rules of the society, unanimously expelled. Soon after he committed a forgery upon a relative of Mr. Smith, one of the partners in the Uxbridge Bank, to the amount of 1000*l.* On his trial on that occasion he conducted his own case, and made a very long and able speech in his defence. On a verdict of guilty being returned, he craved permission shortly to address the court. Permission was granted, and having had reason to believe that his sentence would be seven years' imprisonment to the hulks, a belief in which it afterwards transpired he was quite correct, he begged to intimate to the judge that rather than endure the degradation for seven years of working as a slave, he would prefer fourteen years' transportation to New South Wales. Thither he was accordingly sent, and having by his good conduct in a few years obtained his ticket of liberty, he commenced business as a druggist in Sydney, where he was remarkably successful. He returned to this country, and after remaining here for some months proceeded a second time, now as a free man, to New South Wales. After remaining for some years more in that colony, he determined on returning to England, here to settle for life. He took a splendid house in Regent's Park, where he remained for a few years. He then formed an intimacy with his present wife, who kept a superior boarding school at Berkhampstead. The school, of course, was soon given up, and she herself was excommunicated from the society for marrying one who had been himself previously expelled. This second wife had, at the time of his marrying her, which is about four years ago, a daughter by her former husband. She is now grown up to womanhood, being in her seventeenth year; she is said to be an exceedingly interesting girl, and her mother (the prisoner's present wife) is a very amiable and accomplished woman. The unfortunate female whose death he is suspected of having caused was formerly his servant, both before and after the death of his first wife; and there is every reason to believe, from the attentions he paid to her, that she expected to be made his second wife. She was a very superior person for one in her station in society, and was allowed by him to act as the mistress of the house. Shortly before his second marriage the deceased was induced to quit his establishment, he engaging to settle a liberal weekly allowance on her. He is very partial to the study of natural history, and at his house at Berkhampstead there are many rare and valuable specimens. His furniture is said to combine in a remarkable degree the attributes of elegance and simplicity. He kept up to the last six servants, and so late as four days before the melancholy affair at Salt Hill took place he was driving through London in a handsome cabriolet, drawn by two horses, when he invited some of his friends to spend a few days with him at his residence in the country. Though he had never been received a second time into communion with the Friends, he was much respected by many of their number. He had the reputation of being not only an intelligent and scientific, but a very philanthropic man, and it is certain that he expended large sums in charitable and benevolent objects. His fortune has been variously estimated at 20,000*l.* and 60,000*l.* We can state in the most positive manner that the sum he is worth is 30,000*l.* On his first return from Sydney he discharged all his debts with the most punctilious regard to the claims of his creditors, and also presented a considerable sum of money to a person with whom he had previously been in partnership, in consideration of any loss which he might have sustained from his unfortunate connection with him. After remaining in England for some time, he again returned to Sydney, where he added considerably to the wealth he had previously accumulated. In Berkhampstead and the neighbourhood the prisoner has long been regarded as an exceedingly charitable man; indeed, we have heard that his gifts in charity frequently amounted to 20*l.* a-week, and although this is manifestly an exaggeration, he could not have enjoyed the good opinion of the poor which he did had not his largesses been considerable. While in Sydney he made himself remarkable for his advocacy of the cause of temperance, and at his own expense, on one occasion, "started" a cargo of rum into the sea, rather than allow it to be the means of demoralising the colonists. The prisoner, who was born in Norfolk, about three miles from the city of Norwich, has also friends and connections at Northampton, a town he visited about three weeks ago. The distressing intelligence of the apprehension of her husband, upon strong suspicion of his being concerned in the death of a woman at Salt Hill, was only communicated to Mrs. Tawell through the medium of the London papers, which contained a report of the proceedings before the coroner and jury. Mrs. Tawell, in a state of mind impossible to describe, immediately left her home and proceeded to London by the Birmingham Railway, and from Paddington, by the four o'clock train, to Slough, by the Great Western. The interview which took place between the afflicted wife and her unfortunate husband was of the most harrowing and heart-rending description. Mrs. Tawell, after remaining at Eton for upwards of four hours, took leave of her husband, and returned to London by the last train from Slough. A special messenger was sent off from Eton with a letter from the prisoner to his wife at Berkhampstead, on Friday morning; the messenger, however, did not arrive at that town until after the departure of Mrs. Tawell to visit her husband. The letter was opened by the daughter of the prisoner, who was not aware of the painful situation of her parent. She immediately recognised the handwriting, but even then she would scarcely believe her father was in custody upon suspicion of some offence he had committed at Salt Hill, "because," she said, "her papa never knew any person, either there or at Slough, and therefore there must be a mistake." Upon Mrs. Tawell's return, the dreadful tidings were communicated to her.

While the jury were deliberating upon their verdict on Wednesday afternoon, the prisoner, who was in the ante-room, in custody of the police, betrayed considerable anxiety to learn the result, asking more than once, "How long do you think they will be now?" On entering the room, on being summoned to be informed of the verdict, he appeared to have recovered himself, and to be comparatively composed. He received the purport of the verdict from the coroner without evincing the least surprise. On being taken back to his private room at the Three Tuns he became greatly agitated, and requested that some brandy-and-water might be sent for. This he drank with avidity, and afterwards appeared considerably revived. By this time a large concourse of persons had assembled outside the house, and it was with difficulty the police were enabled to protect him from the threatened attacks of the mob as he walked out of the house to the vehicle in waiting to convey him to the county prison. Their yells and hootings greatly disconcerted him, and he appeared terribly alarmed for his personal safety. The carriage containing the prisoner and Mr. Perkins, the superintendent of the Eton police, was driven off at a rapid rate. The prisoner scarcely opened his lips to Mr. Perkins during the whole of the journey.

The funeral of the late unfortunate Sarah Hart took place on Thursday afternoon. A great number of persons followed the corpse from Salt Hill to Farnham Church, where it was met by the Rev. Mr. Antrobus, by whom the funeral service was performed. It being supposed that Sarah Hart is not the right name of the deceased, the coffin-plate bore no inscription, not even the date of death. Not one of her relatives, if she had any, have made any inquiries respecting her. The unfortunate woman was extremely short of money at the time of her death; several pawnbrokers' duplicates, of recent dates, having been found amongst her papers, and her bills due at the quarter, as well as her quarter's rent to Christmas last, being unpaid. Hitherto she had always been most punctual in her payments. When her baker, Mr. Hawker, of Slough, called to deliver her some bread on the day she was murdered, he observed she appeared extremely depressed in spirits. She then said to him, "I expect the old gentleman to come this evening to bring me my money, and I will settle your bill when you call on Friday;" and on Mr. Hawker leaving, she remarked (as if she had a foreboding of some misery that awaited her), "I am very uncomfortable, very uncomfortable, indeed. I don't know how it is, Mr. Hawker, but I assure you I quite dread his coming." Within three hours afterwards her life was destroyed.

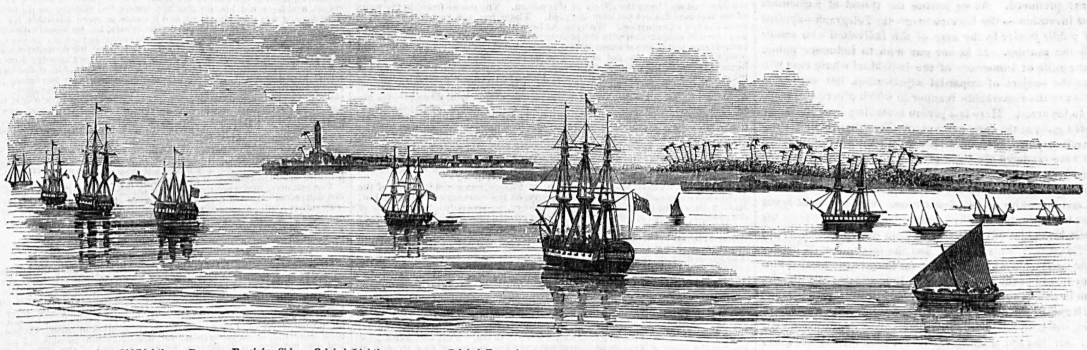
The following is a copy of the only document found amongst the papers of the deceased, in the handwriting of the accused, signed with his initials, and written in a small neat hand: —

"See Genesis, 4 chapter and part of 7 verse; Psalms, 1 chapter and 4 chapter, 2d to 5th verses, and 103 chapter and 107 chapter, 6 to 22 verses; Isaiah, 1 chaptea, 16 to 19 verses; Mathew, 6 chapter, 14 and 15 verses, and 31 to 33 verses; Romans, 12 chapter; Ephesians, 4 and 5 chapters.

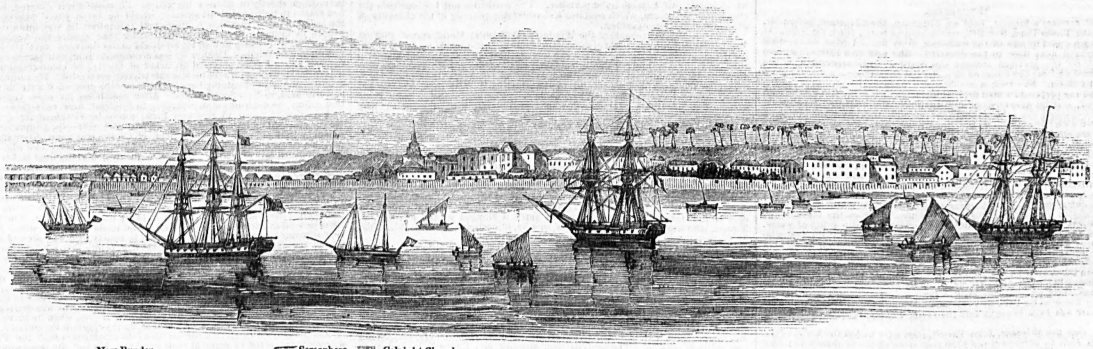
"The word *men* is generally used, but the sense is meant for both men and women, because *women* could not be properly put; and we must, in reading the Scriptures, not expect to be satisfied with so doing, unless we endeavour to seek in our own minds for that spirit in which they were written for our instruction. "J. T."

Suicide at the Residence of Sir Henry Pottinger. — On Thursday evening at eight o'clock, an inquisition was taken before Mr. Higgs, deputy coroner for Westminster, at the Lowndes Arms, Chesham Place, Pimlico, on view of the body of Benjamin Paine, aged forty, butler, in the service of General Sir Henry Pottinger, who committed suicide by cutting his throat at the residence of his master, No. 80, Eaton Place, Eaton Square. To elucidate the mystery that seemed to hang over the fate of deceased, the inquiry was adjourned for the attendance of Sir Henry Pottinger, and to ascertain as far as practicable the cause of his committing the suicidal act.

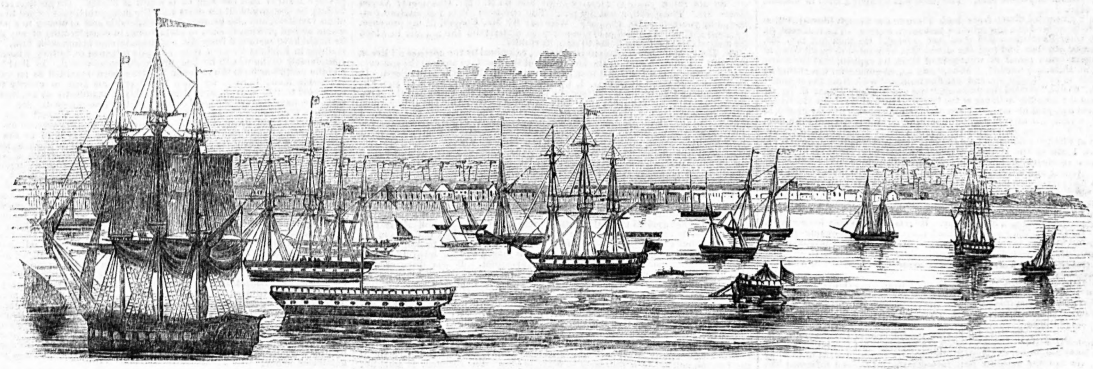
PANORAMA OF BOMBAY — (from Sketches made on the Spot).



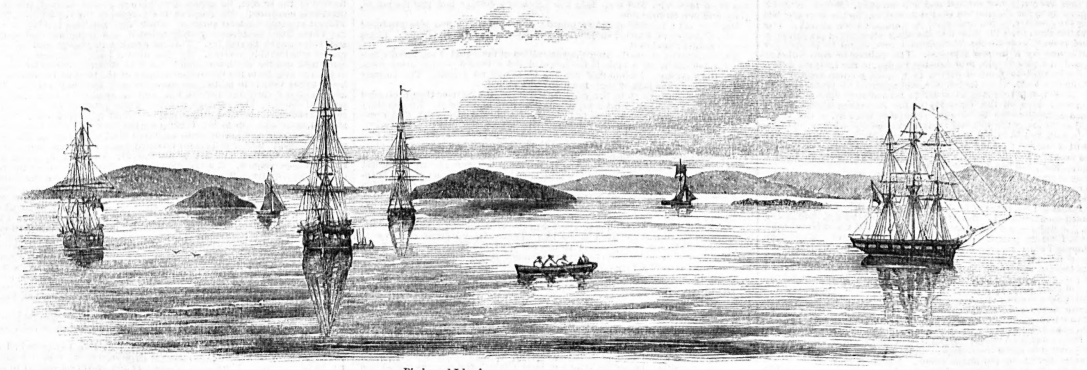
H. M. S. Rattlesnake. Old Lighthouse Beacon. Receiving Ship. Colabah Lighthouse. Colabah Barracks. Black Town Chapel. Fishing Boats.



New Bunder. Semaphore. Calvinist Church. Old Church. Receiving Ship.



Fort George Barracks and Magazine Ibbet Island.



Birchwood Island. Elephanta.

BOMBAY.

The most important feature that has marked the advance of the last twenty years has been the application of steam to the purposes of over-sea navigation. Formerly a voyage to the East Indies generally occupied three or four months, and the shortest run then known, that of the Caroline frigate, was more than two months. Now a passage is made in rather more than three weeks, and is assimilated to the character of a pleasure trip rather than a tedious and precarious journey. Such a rapidity of communication must naturally produce great changes in national habits and manners, and tend to bind the social compact between man and man more durable and firm. Escaping the perils of the ocean round the stormy Cape of Good Hope, Bombay, one of the seats of government, may now be reached in a short space of time and in comparative safety. A slight glance at the map of Hindostan will at once display the relative position of this place to Madras and Calcutta — the former 763 miles from it, and the latter 1185; but the distance is much greater by sea, as vessels have to pass round Cape Cormorin.

Bombay is an island on the west coast of Hindostan; it is about six and a half miles in length and one mile in breadth, separated from the main land by a narrow strait. The bay is formed by the islands Henery and Kenery Colabah, Elephanta, Butchers' Island, Salsette, and Caranjah, and the combination affords good shelter to shipping in a capacious and commodious harbour, capable of holding

a very large fleet. On the island of Colabah, near the southern extremity, stands the lighthouse, which rises 150 feet above the sea.

The Portuguese were the first who settled here, in the year 1530; but it was ceded to Great Britain in 1661, being given to Charles II., King of England, as a marriage portion with the Infanta Catherine of Braganza (Tangiers was ceded at the same time). The king, finding its expenses exceeded the revenue, made it over to the East India Company in 1668, and it has remained in their hands ever since. The city is rather more than one mile in length and a quarter of a mile in breadth, surrounded by strong fortifications, of which the principal is the castle, and the strongest and most regular fortification in India; it is of a quadrangular form, and the works are encompassed by a broad deep ditch, that can be flooded at pleasure.

In the heart of the city is an open space called "The Green," having many handsomely-built residences on each side. The English church is situated in this locality, and on its left stands the Government House, presenting a magnificent structure to the eye. The bazaar is on the right hand, and at the opening of the street is the theatre. There are many places of worship belonging to various nations — Hindoo temples, Mahomedan mosques, a synagogue for the Jews; the Roman Catholics have several handsome chapels, and the natives of Scotland have built a Presbyterian church. In fact, one of the most remarkable things that strikes the eye of a casual visitor is the great variety of dresses, that show the birth-place of the wearer: in no part of India is the population so mingled. Of the Parsees there are about 11,000—they are fire-worshippers; Mahomedans 25,000, many of them being of Arabian descent; Jews 4000—they are principally merchants, and carry on an extensive trade with the northern parts; the residue of the descendants of Portuguese settlers about 8,000, who are tolerably prosperous; Hindoos 160,000, from almost every Indian nation. The European inhabitants do not exceed 1000. Mahrattas, Brahmins, Parsees, Guzzerattes, Arabians, Jews, Armenians, Portuguese, Americans, British, &c. give a chequered appearance to the residents of this place not to be seen in any other city of the East. The commerce of Bombay is very extensive to China, Malabar, Arabia, Abyssinia, and Persia, Cambay, the Maldive and Laccadive islands. The imports from Europe are principally articles for the use of the natives and Europeans. Shipbuilding by the Parsees is carried to great perfection, as they are clever shipwrights, and also excel in rope-making. The houses of the Europeans are chiefly in the suburbs, in the midst of picturesque views, and hill and dale are clad with cocoa-nuts, whose verdant appearance adds great beauty to the scenery. The governor has a country residence at Malabar Point. The island of Elephanta is named from the gigantic figure of an elephant cut in the solid rock. It is full of temples dug into caves, with colossal statues, and devoted to Hindoo worship. Our panorama of Bombay will point out the positions of the principal places, both on the island and spots adjacent.

THE NEW RAILWAYS. — On examining, on a good map, the position of the lines of railway which the committee of the Board of Trade have recommended for adoption, and of those which they have pointed out for rejection, it appears as if they had acted on the following principles: — First, they seem to have been determined to protect existing lines from competition, unless in cases in which it was likely to produce some great public advantage. The lines of railway from London to Falmouth, which it was proposed to carry through the southern parts of Wiltshire and Somersetshire, and the central parts of Devon and Cornwall, are from 40 to 45 miles shorter than the route of the Great Western, the Bristol and Exeter, Exeter and Plymouth, and the Plymouth and Falmouth lines, yet the committee have reported in favour of the latter, and altogether against the former. If a saving of 45 miles between London and the most important steam-packet station in the empire will not induce the board to sanction lines in rivalry with those which exist already, it is not very likely that promised savings of half that distance will induce it to sanction such lines as that of the Churnet Valley and of the direct line from London to York in opposition to those which already connect London with Lancashire and Yorkshire. In the second place, the fact of the Board's having coupled this preference of the existing lines with a condition that the Great Western Company shall apply to Parliament next session for permission to form a better line from Bristol to Bath than that which exists at present, seems to prove that it is disposed to require that the present lines shall be made as convenient as possible. This kind of recommendation, coupled with the introduction of the penny-a-mile rate for third-class passengers on all the lines which come before Parliament, shows that Government is not disposed to give exclusive rights of conveyance without looking after the accommodation of the public. In the third place, the granting to the South-Western Railway Company the power of continuing their line to Dorchester, in opposition to the proposed Salisbury, Dorchester, and Weymouth line, and the granting the Bristol and Exeter the power of making a branch to Yeovil, in opposition to another rival scheme, seems to show that the Board is rather disposed to give the existing lines the power of improving and extending their accommodations than to create small independent lines. The decisions of the committee in a few more cases, which we shall most likely have in to-night's "Gazette," will show how far the above inferences are sound or otherwise. The Southampton and Dorchester and the Plymouth and Falmouth lines, when finished, coupled with the lines which already exist or are in progress, will form a line of railway along or within a few miles of the southern coast of England from Hastings to Falmouth, which will be very convenient if the Prince de Joinville should ever pay us the pop visit which he has promised us, with his fleet of war steamers. — *Liverpool Times.*

DEATH OF BURNS'S "BLETHERIN'" JAMIE. — Died at Blackhill, near Tarbolton, on Thursday, the 17th ultimo, James Humphrey, in the 86th year of his age. The deceased was a contemporary and acquaintance of our great Ayrshire bard, and, like many others, subjected to a little of that sportive satire with which he occasionally noticed his friends. Humphrey was the subject of the epitaph —

> "Under these staues lie Jamie's banes —
> Oh, Death! it's my opinion,
> Ye ne'er took sic a bletherin' bitch
> Into your dark dominion;"

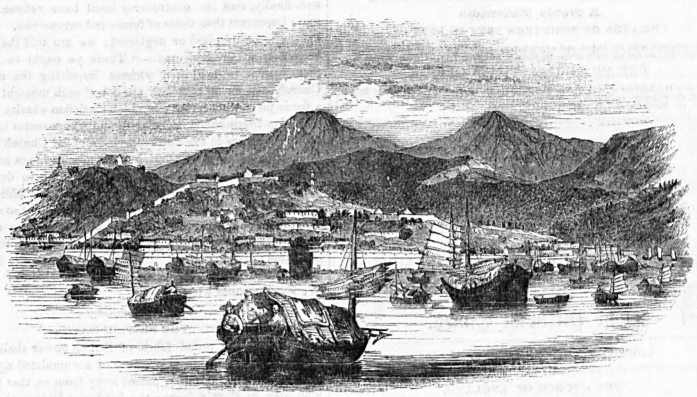
and many a sixpence it procured him, from the interest attached to every trifle connected with Burns. Humphrey lived for some years past in one of those free cottages erected near Blackhill by the late Mr. Cooper, of Smithstone, and received three shillings a week from a fund left for the purpose by the same benevolent gentleman. When the sons of Burns visited Tarbolton some months since, Humphrey was brought to that town in a carriage, and introduced to them, furnishing them with several reminiscences of their honoured father. The deceased was interred in Mauchline churchyard on Saturday, attended by a very large concourse of people.

THE OVERLAND MAIL FROM THE EAST.

The last overland mail from India brought accounts from China, and amongst other matters the appointment of Mr. Davis, late governor of Hong-Kong, to be governor of Shanghae, the most northerly of the five ports at which the English are now permitted to trade with the Chinese. It is situated on the banks of Woosung, a remarkably fine broad river, running through a level country, and for several miles up influenced by the tides that rise and fall with regularity, and affording an admirable mode of communication by boats and small junks.

Shanghae is richly cultivated, producing cotton, wheat, and all kinds of vegetables in abundance. Agriculture is in a more forward state in this locality than in any other part of China. The farmyards are much upon the same plan as in England; the soil is furrowed as ours is; and the manners of the mechanics bear a strong resemblance to the operatives of England. The city of Shanghae is defended by high walls and ramparts, the circumference of the walls being about three miles and a half. Almost every inch of ground in the interior is built upon: joss-houses and temples abound even upon the ramparts, and are crowded with idols, to whom the natives pay homage and burn incense. The principal merchandise of this city is the celebrated Nankin silk, cotton, porcelain, ready-made clothes, richly lined with skins and furs, bamboo pipes, and comestibles of every description, both raw and cooked. Public dining-rooms are abundant, and vary in their charges according to the means of the consumer. They are a jolly set, and much attached to good living.

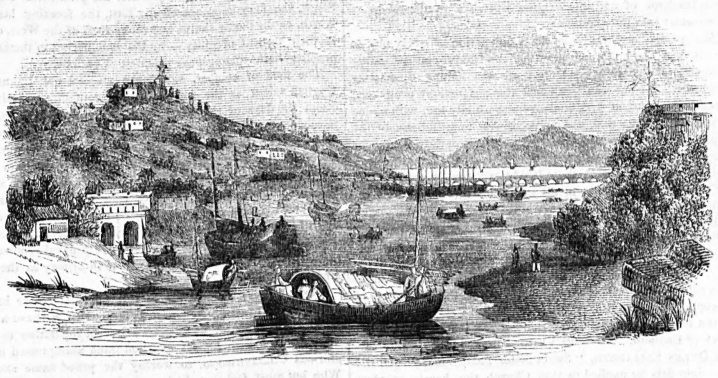
SKETCHES IN CHINA — (received by the last Overland Mail).



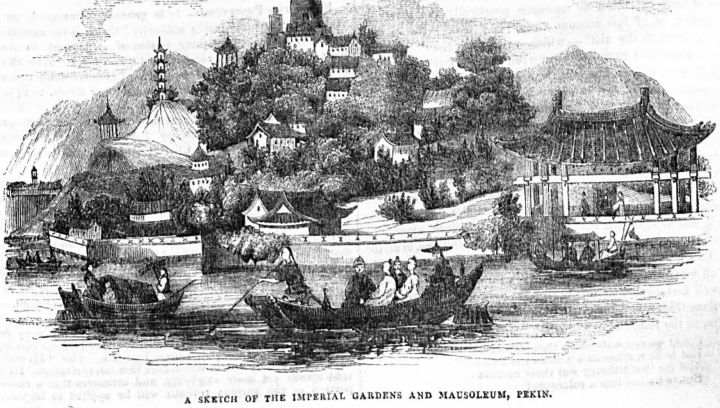
ISLAND OF SHANGHAE.

Shanghae was taken during the late war in China by Sir Hugh Gough, on the 19th of June, 1842, who, in his official despatch, says, "Shanghae appears a rich commercial city, with good walls in perfect repair, on which but few guns were mounted, and these all at the gateways. The population from 60,000 to 70,000 souls, and a very considerable trade going on. Nothing can exceed its position as a commercial city, it being situated about sixteen miles up the Woosung river, up which, for several miles above the city, ships of large burthen can be brought with the greatest facility." It is worthy of remark, that, after the capture, the population placed implicit confidence in the troops; and though the pernicious liquor samshee was most abundant, scarcely a single instance of inebriety occurred amongst the soldiers. The only injury done at Shanghae was by the Chinese robbers. A regular postal arrangement has been made between Chusan, Hong-Kong, and Shanghae, Mr. Skeed, R.N., the harbour-master of Chusan, having the principal management as post-master at the latter place.

Pekin may be termed a city within a city, the central one being almost exclusively occupied by the Chinese Tartars, with their public offices and palaces of state; and in the middle of these is the imperial palace and gardens. Three large gates afford an exit into the external or Chinese city, which is also fenced and fortified; and an inner enclosure within the Tartar city surrounds an area of about two square miles, which contains the palace and gardens. None but the imperial household are permitted to enter this space, except those especially invited by the emperor. The mural defence is called the prohibited wall; it is built of bright red bricks, covered with shining yellow tiles, and named the Yellow Wall; it is upwards of twenty feet in height. The gardens are varied in ornamental designs by artificial mountains, and lakes in excavations purposely made, with floating islands on their tranquil bosoms; running streams occasionally interrupted by picturesque cataracts, and pavilions upon the margin of the waters. Fanciful edifices are grouped with clusters of beautiful trees and well-arranged masses of rock-work; and the whole, with grottoes, &c., form an extremely pleasing delusion to the eye. One great reservoir, or lake, supplies the smaller ones, and this constantly presents a scene of animation, on account of the arrival and departure of pleasure junks with gay parties, wholly connected with the imperial palace; in fact, amusement seems to be their only object. The double walls are considered necessary as means of defence, for there is much jealousy between the Tartars and the Chinese; and when a scarcity of food occurs it requires a considerable force to protect the imperial palace from assault. The right of succession, too, has been often disputed, and proved the source of internal commotion. On a particular mound of singular structure stands a memorial of the last of that race of emperors who had beautified these enchanting grounds; for it was upon this spot that he stabbed his only daughter, and then terminated his own existence when a usurper assailed the palace, and his defences were too feeble to offer effective resistance.



FOU-CHOU-FOU.



A SKETCH OF THE IMPERIAL GARDENS AND MAUSOLEUM, PEKIN.

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The Pictorial Times.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11. 1845.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

MANY reasons have induced us hitherto to forbear alluding to those unhappy differences which have of late been vexing the Church of England — impairing her efficiency and limiting her usefulness. We are conscious of the difficulty of so dealing with such matters in a public journal as to avoid embittering the hostility of the combatants. We are conscious we address a large body of conscientious Dissenters, who discover in these contests the approaching fall of a church to which they are opposed; and we are conscious, moreover, that there is something in the very nature of the questions now agitated which demand they should be approached with awe and reverence: they demand this because they touch closely upon those holy and solemn truths which all thoughtful men must regard with feelings not lightly to be trifled with. However, perhaps, the neutral position in regard to party conflicts, which it has been our fate to occupy, may give an influence to our suggestions which they might not otherwise obtain. It is in the hope of our intervention having a pacific tendency that we enter into the question.

"Sirs, ye are brothers!" is the exclamation of every one to whom is dear the unity and peace of the Church, on beholding the squabbles and angry quarrels of men calling themselves Churchmen. No one can deny that the controversy prosecuted has been prosecuted, as such controversies usually are, with undue warmth, intemperate zeal, and an occasional forgetfulness of the real point at issue. These are incidents appropriate to all controversies, and their present existence suggests the inquiry whether inducing such evils as these incidents naturally create is not more than a counterbalance to all the good the combatants respectively anticipate from their victory.

Soberness and moderation are the essential characteristics of the Anglican Church. Right or wrong in her doctrines, she has always in her polity shunned extremes. In the same spirit, though more wisely, in which Rome deferred to the lingering attachment to Pagan superstitions, has she herself deferred to the prejudices of her people. She has been with neither Geneva nor the Vatican. LUTHER nor CALVIN could neither of them say that their's was the Church of England. EDWARD VI. used to call his sister, afterwards QUEEN ELIZABETH, "Sweet Sister Temperance;" and the name might fitly be applied to that Church the heroic princess tendered so dearly. When SULLY was sent over by his master, HENRY IV., to congratulate our JAMES I. on his accession, and saw for the first time our Church, he said that, if in France the dissenters from the Church of Rome had borne themselves with the prudence and moderation our Church exhibited, the Protesting Church of France would not have degenerated into a sect. Indeed, if generally there had been less intemperance in those who withdrew themselves from the shadow of Roman hierocracy we should not now hear of "a procession of the Holy Spirit at Treves;" and when a new Church to the honour of God, and dedicated to his worship, was to be reared in London by Frenchmen, it would not have been styled a "French *Protestant* Church," for the doctrine therein taught would have been that of the *French Church*. Spain and Italy might now have been relieved from Papal thraldom.

To relinquish this moderation — to quarrel about trifles — to dispute as though they were vital points whether preachers' gowns should be white or black — to hinge all controversies upon mere matters of form, is indeed to renounce, practically, the principle that esteems as of less account "the gift" than "the altar," which "sanctifieth the gift" — which values less the "tithes of mint, and anise, and cummin," than "the weightier matters of the law—judgment, mercy, and faith." JEREMY TAYLOR, one of the ablest casuists, one of the profoundest doctors, one of the most pious divines the Church of England has ever produced, censures those who are ever laboring in the mines of insignificant distinctions. SIR HENRY WOTTON, so famous for his attachment to the reformed faith, desired it might be written on his tomb that it was he who composed the sentence "Pruritus disputandi, scabies ecclesiæ."

We regret, then, this war about surplices, and bowings, and other such matters. That a revival of church principles was desirable — that it was needful that the shepherds of the flock should be aroused to a sense of their duties and their responsibilities, is all too true. The Church was without doubt practically and rapidly becoming what Dr. SOUTH calls "a vain thing, or a mere verb." 'Twas well that all this should have been amended; but reactions are perilous things, and the reaction we are now witnessing is no exception to the remark.

> Could we not wake from that lethargic dream,
> But to be restless in a worse extreme?
> And for that lethargy was there no cure
> But to be last into a calenture?

It is our wish, then, first, that a due temperance be evinced in the effort to carry out the conflicting theories; secondly, that a due moderation be observed in the prosecution of the controversy; and, finally, that the controversy itself have reference to points more important than those of forms and ceremonies. These latter are not to be despised or neglected: we are told they *should* not be so despised or neglected — "These ye ought to have done:" they cannot be neglected without impairing the unity of the Church; but for all that they are not of such moment as to justify a fierce polemical warfare, in which Christian charity is forgotten, Christian brotherhood repudiated, and which seems as if promising to eventuate in the dismemberment of the Church herself. "In this our time," says the Church, "the minds of men are so diverse, that none think it a great matter of conscience to depart from a piece of the least of their ceremonies, they be so addicted to their old customs; and again, on the other hand, some be so new-fangled, that they would innovate all things, and so despise the old, that nothing can like them that is new." And yet it is said, "Be of one mind; live in peace." "Moderation," says Dr. FULLER, "is the silken string running through the pearl-chain of all virtues." We speak as unto wise men!

THE BRITISH NAVY.

Whenever the proud fabric of British power shall have fallen from the superincumbent pressure of accumulated ages — whenever the sceptre shall have passed away from us, that great people who have so sternly fought the battles of Universal Freedom — by whom asunder have been riven the chains of the negro — by whom the religious rights of all mankind have been vindicated and established — by whom the flag of the Gospel has been planted by strange waters, and the knowledge of saving truth been spread throughout the wide regions of the earth — whenever the doom which has crumbled into dust the might of the four great empires of antiquity shall have fallen upon this land, then shall we survive in the hearts of an admiring posterity, in the memory of our renowned and heroic navy. A people whose flag has floated on every sea, and who have left tokens of their wisdom and power on every shore, will not easily be forgotten. The Cossack may stable his steed by the Thames, the eagle build her nest in the royal towers of Windsor, and desolation lay bare our smiling gardens, rich pastures, and fertile closes; but the triumphs of the British navy will live to speak of the wondrous genius of our people, whom neither the pestilential blasts of the South, the fiery monsoon of the East, the freezing blasts of the North, or the shoaly shores and rocky reefs of the West, could stay in their pursuit of glory — in the conquering to themselves the proudest name amongst the proudest of nations.

The field of combat, seemingly marked out by nature for English valour, is the ocean. No one contemns our adversaries. From the days of the Dugay-Trouins, the Jean-Barts, and the Surcoufs, to this our present, has France seen mustered on the decks of her ships the brave and skilful. The Dieppois, there is abundant reason to believe, discovered the passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope long ere the bark of VASCO DA GAMA had doubled that promontory of storms; and the name of LA PEROUSE worthily occupies a place in the roll of fame on which that of COOK is inscribed. Yet how all the glories of the French Marine fall before the splendour of British naval renown! How lastingly have we not written ourselves in history as the rightful lords of the sea!

Never let us be insensible to this the position we have conquered for our race! Never let us forget that we have a name to maintain! Never let us forget we have a reputation to justify! Who can look with listless eye and mind unimpressed upon that glorious COLLINGWOOD, so worthy the proud name she bears? Who but must feel that she is a glorious testimony of the might and power of his country?

The western shores of America — the vast Archipelago, that studs with its countless islands the southern part of the broad Pacific, will witness this proof of our naval grandeur — maybe be made to echo the roar of her artillery! If this be so — if "the meteor flag of England" must once more "terrific burn," sure are we that the COLLINGWOOD and her men, "gallant hearts and true," will do what England expects of them — "their duty." Our sailors, recalling the recollections of an historic past, will remember that to British seamen the hour of danger has ever been the hour of glory — the day of battle ever the day of victory.

> The spirits of *their* fathers
> Will start from every wave;
> The deck it was their field of fame,
> The ocean was their grave!

Hurrah for the COLLINGWOOD!

FINANCIAL PROSPECTS. — It is generally rumoured, on what is said to be "unquestionable authority," that it is the intention of the minister, in the approaching session of parliament, to abolish the duty on raw cotton, to reduce the duty on tea, to make 300*l.*, not as at present 150*l.* a-year, the minimum of annuity liable to the income tax; and to reduce the present Reduced 3 per Cents. to 2½ per Cent., secured for the term of twenty years.

It is currently reported that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir Henry Pottinger Governor General of Canada, in the place of Sir Charles Metcalfe, who is seriously indisposed.

REPRESENTATION OF THE ELGIN BURGHS. — A vacancy in the representation of this district of burghs, by the retirement of the present member, Sir Andrew Leith Hay, being anticipated, requisitions have been got up in all the burghs by the Conservative party, in favour of Mr. Duff, of Haddo, and we understand that that gentleman has consented to stand. It is also reported that a canvass is going on in Peterhead, &c., on the Liberal side, for Lord Kilmarnock, eldest son of the Earl of Errol; but, so far as we can learn, there appears to be no movement for him in this burgh. — *Elgin Courant.*

It is rumoured that a very large addition to the navy estimates will be proposed in the coming session. The rumour receives some confirmation from the government journals. The "Herald," a few days since, had an article which bore this interpretation. Its evening echo speaks yet more explicitly, and intimates that a considerable portion of the surplus revenue will be applied to improving the nation's defence against foreign aggressions. The "Standard" says, "We fear the time has not yet arrived when all men will see, what all thoroughly-informed men see already, *that the contribution to a public revenue wisely laid out in providing for the national defence*, and in promoting national improvements, is the most profitable of all investments." We hear, from a quarter likely to be well-informed, that appearances in the dockyard and naval arsenal of Cherbourg are viewed with suspicion; and that these are the real causes of the presumed purpose of the government to increase our naval means of national defence. — *Globe.*

THE ROYAL VISIT TO STOWE. — Great preparations are in active progress for the reception of the Queen and Prince Albert at the mansion of the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham. Upon all such visits it is customary for the host and hostess to lay aside those titles, and all the domestic control and privileges belonging to them — to resign for a period all personal right and social command in favour of their Sovereign, and to become honoured servants as well as favoured subjects. Her Majesty is mistress wherever she goes, and upon this occasion, as well as others, she will be regarded as "Monarch of all she surveys." So during her stay at Stowe all invitations will be issued from the court. The arrangements of the house — the "orders of the day" — the ceremonies and adjustments — the pleasures and pastimes, &c., which are indispensable to majesty — the appointments and regulations of all kinds — will be left entirely to the will and disposal of the regal hostess of Stowe for the time being, and her officers of state. Such are the observances due to a sovereign. Every possible preparation, however, will be made for the accommodation of the court, in order to make its members perfectly "at home;" and we imagine that there will be little left for majesty to desire, or her attendants to suggest. We should like to know where her Gracious Majesty could be better or more suitably "accommodated;" we should be puzzled to say in what part of her broad empire loyalty is more genuine than in the very heart of "Old England" — among the honest and sturdy yeomen, whose fathers fought their sovereigns' battles, and won them too! Of one thing we are quite certain, viz. at no place, and among no people, could Victoria and Albert be more welcome. The illuminations at Stowe will be of a very extensive kind. The external aspect, never other than imposing, abounds (notwithstanding the absence of foliage) in natural beauties, and the numerous and splendid works of art around it add to the magnificence of the scene. Nothing can surpass the internal grandeur and elegance for which it is famous. Rarest specimens of art and skill, and of expensive manufacture, meet the eye in every direction, and all the luxuries of civilisation and refinement are here displayed. Rarest articles of *vertu*, choicest paintings by ancient and modern masters of eminence, richest works of taste and talent, from the costly and fragile ornament of the day to the invaluable and outlasting tomes and manuscripts which contain the lore of past ages, souvenirs of the great, autographs of the distinguished, and much else that is above price, are here distributed in profusion, enriching and adorning the mansion. The fame of Stowe is already exalted by its hospitality to royalty, and its associations are matters connected with history. Within such halls her Majesty is likely to find worthy and acceptable entertainment. At Buckingham everybody seems brimful of loyalty; and no doubt but the feeling will find proper vent when the time arrives for exhibiting it. — *Bucks Herald.*

RUMOURED ROYAL VISITS. — THE HAGUE, JAN. 3. — According to private letters from Berlin, the report gains ground, which has likewise been spread here, that her Majesty Queen Victoria, and her illustrious consort will pay a visit in the spring to Potsdam, and that other German courts may expect the same honour.

GREENWICH RAILWAY. — This railway, which has made itself so conspicuous for its lengthened disputes with its neighbour, the Croydon, has ceased its strife and passed into the hands of the Dover Company, who took possession on the 1st instant. As many of our readers may be unaware of the fluctuations in value which this description of property is sometimes subject to, we subjoin, from a highly respectable correspondent, the heads of an agreement for the purchase of the Greenwich, which railway originally cost the proprietors above one million sterling, or 20,000*l.* per mile!!! Its shares have sold as high as 27*l.* 10*s.* ! as low as 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* ! and are now to be obtained for 9*l.* 15*s* ! The shareholders are deeply indebted to the exertions of Mr. D. W. Harvey and the committee, who negociated the sale, as, after so many years of trouble, they can now congratulate themselves on a certain increased income, which in ten years will make the value of their shares 14*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, to pay 4 per cent., and even now offers an excellent medium at the present price (9*l.* 10*s.*) for investment without the least risk. This railway has been leased to the South-Eastern Railway Company for a term of 999 years, commencing from the 1st of January, 1845. The rent for the first year is to be 36,000*l.*, and is to be increased at the rate of 1000*l.* per annum, until it shall reach 43,000*l.* per annum. The rent is to be applied as follows. — 1st. To the payment of the interest on the debt of the Company, which amounts to about 223,000*l.* 2d. To the payment of the dividend of 1*l.* per share upon the 20*l.* preference shares — in number, 11,136. 3d. To the payment of a dividend upon the original shares, averaging 12*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* per share — in number, 43,077. The amount of debts due to the Greenwich Company is 99921*l.* 8*s.* 11¼*d.*, and the cash in hand at the last meeting was 2597*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*; as the whole of their engines, stock, buildings, and spare land, are to be taken by the Dover Railway at a fair valuation, it is presumed that, including the balance of the present half-year's traffic of about 2500*l.*, there will be left a sufficient sum for a handsome bonus to the shareholders of the Greenwich Railway, after paying the debts of that Company. — *Railway Times.*

MR. HOOD'S PENSION. — Mr. Hood's pension was, we understand, granted in the most kind and handsome manner by Sir Robert Peel. The amount is 100*l.* a year, and it is for the life of Mrs. Hood; that of the author being, from ill health, unfortunately (in all human probability), of a more precarious tenure. When we think that such poems as his "Eugene Aram," "Old Oak Tree," "Song of a Shirt," and many others of great power and pathos, not to mention his comic originalities, will be read with delight two hundred years hence, perhaps by the royal descendants of our Queen and the noble descendants of our Premier, six or eight generations removed, we could have hoped that the one hundred pounds might have been two. But the pension list, we fancy, requires tender handling to make it hold out enough, where much deserved and much wanted. Let us, therefore, be thankful for this instalment. — *Literary Gazette.*

THE FUNERAL AND PORTRAIT OF SIR WILLIAM NOTT. — The funeral of the late gallant general Sir William Nott, which was a public one, and which, in addition to his family and private friends, was attended by the nobility and surrounding gentry, took place on Tuesday, with great splendour, at Carmarthen, the whole corporation also joining in the sad and solemn ceremony. The remains of the gallant general were interred in the family vault of his ancestors beneath the Old Church, amidst the deep sympathy and regret of hundreds of his fellow-townsmen. The grand military portrait of Sir William Nott, painted by Mr. Thomas Brigstocke, of James Street, Buckingham Palace, and intended for the town hall, Carmarthen, is now completed, and will, in the course of a few days, be forwarded to its destination. Prior, however, to its removal, it is understood that this picture, which is of the full size of life, and is the only finished likeness for which the gallant general has sat since his arrival in England, will be submitted to the inspection of Her Majesty and His Royal Highness Prince Albert. So truthful is the picture, that Mr. Brigstocke has received the commands of Captain Nott, the son of the gallant general, also to paint one for the family, and the gallant general himself was so struck with its accuracy, that he commissioned that gentleman to paint the likeness of every member of his family for Job's Well House, the mansion in course of erection for the late gallant general, near Carmarthen, but the building of which has been suspended on account of his melancholy demise.

THE LATE SOLOMON HEINE. — The "Hamburg Correspondent" publishes the contents of the will of the late Solomon Heine, the celebrated Jewish banker of that city. He bequeathed a sum of 140,000*l.* British, to be divided amongst different charitable establishments at Hamburg, and he left to each of his clerks 60*l.* British for each year of service; 40,000*l.* to each of his three sons-in-law; and to his son, his residuary legatee, a property equivalent to 60,000*l.*

CURRENCY AND LABOUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST.

Sir — It will surprise you to receive a letter from Ireland about money; but I wish to ask how any man, in arranging the monetary concerns of a people, circumstanced as are the population of the British empire, can overlook the following facts?

I shall not attempt to reason on these facts, for to me it appears that he who runs may read; that is, the premises once granted, there can hardly be any dispute about the consequences. These premises seem to me to be undeniable: —

1. That the nation is divided into two classes — those whose property is in their labour, the useful producing classes — and those whose property consists in *money* or *land*, the comparatively useless consuming classes.

2. That the first, as being the origin and foundation of all wealth and prosperity, are the persons to whose welfare an *enlightened* statesman would turn his attention in the first place, more especially as they are too busy to look closely to their own interests.

3. That the second, considering their superior education and aptitude for business, might safely be allowed to take care of themselves.

Remarks. — Now we find that the present Premier's attention and consideration is almost exclusively devoted to a section of the second class, viz. the moneyed interest, exclusive of the landed.

4. Again; there is a fixed sum to pay for the engagements of the State — say fifty millions per annum.

5. That the sum mentioned is invariable. Therefore its pressure on the producing classes must be inversely as the value of labour compared to money. That is to say, that a man can pay a given amount of taxes with greater facility when his labour is worth two shillings a day, than when its market value is represented by only one.

From this it must be pretty evident that legislating *to increase the value of money* is, in fact, *to increase the difficulty of meeting* the national engagements.

6. That the interest of the *great mass of the people* must be to make their labour (*i. e.* their property) as valuable as possible; and that, even according to free trade doctrines, the duty of a Minister would be to provide for them the dearest market that he can, by making labour, or its representative produce, as dear as he can.

The present Premier, on the contrary, has devoted his entire energies to making produce, and of necessity labour, cheap.

7. That the disease under which this country labours is not a want of wealth, but a *want of circulation* of the wealth which is abundant, but heaped unwholesomely together, causing a species of plethora of the vital organs, which, if it do not produce apoplexy, will certainly bring on atrophy of the extremities — a gradual perishing of the feet and hands.

8. That the way to bring money into circulation is to have high prices. Any one can see that when a man pays only sixpence for an article, for which he can well afford to pay a shilling, sixpence — a globule of blood — remains uncirculated, and therefore useless to the community.

9. That legislating to reduce prices is to sacrifice the producer — the healthy life of the state — the *power of producing more* — in order to afford facilities to the consumer for accumulating the representative (money) of what has *already been produced* — a species of killing the goose for the sake of *looking* for the golden eggs.

From all this it follows that money, although enormously dear as compared with labour, is of so little value for *healthy uses*, that at the present moment it is to be had for three per cent., the Reduced Three per Cents. being nearly 101, because there is not any mode of investing it more profitably with safety, while the masses are starving for want of circulation. The most fearful symptom of all is, that men are fools enough to think this high price for the funds a sign of prosperity!!! What would they think of a physician, who considered his patient was doing well, because the pulses of his temples were beating like a sledge hammer, while his feet were as cold as ice!!!

They will get enough of such health and prosperity before three years are out.

I fear, Mr. Editor, you will find this a very confused statement, but I much fear there is no denying the facts.

I write from Ireland, where the desperate competition for land is producing such frightful consequences in wholesale murder. Why should there be such scenes enacted in any country? Few words will answer the question. This is the reason: no man can support himself by the sweat of his brow without land in his own possession, for his labour's market price will not buy food for himself, to say nothing of his family.

When the present Premier came into power, no man could earn sixpence a day through the year, and yet every measure adopted has been to reduce the price of produce. Sir Robert Peel may rest satisfied that no Concordat, no Charitable Bequests Bill, no interference between landlord and tenant, will ever produce quiet in Ireland, or stop bloodshed, until he legislates to raise the market price of labour, and to allow the population to live without having land in possession.

The fact is, that nine-tenths of the misery of Ireland must be attributed to the fact, that there is no *remunerating* price for labour, and that, until this be set to rights, all other measures are like attempting to bale out the Atlantic with a bowl-dish. — I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

Miles Emeritus.

THE CURRENCY.

We have formerly shown, and it cannot be too strongly impressed on the minds of our readers, that it is the quality and not the quantity merely of moneys circulating in this kingdom that gives success to the producing classes — that taxation of an indirect kind, such as that of customs and excise, requires a symbolic currency as opposed to one convertible into gold at the price of other nations not so taxed: none but a symbolic currency can express prices consisting of natural value and indirect taxation. A gold equivalent medium of interchange is unjust to all the producing classes of the United Kingdom, inasmuch as its effect is to throw the whole sum of customs and excise, amounting to upwards of thirty millions annually, upon those classes without the means of their carrying forward such taxation, embodied in prices, to the more wealthy consumers. The inevitable consequence of the continuance in this country of a gold equivalent currency will be to compel the legislature, as the only alternative, to resort largely to the substitution of direct for indirect taxation.

This is an alternative that will prove very oppressive to the landed interest, already so highly taxed. But the landed proprietors have themselves only to blame for this. They were the means, aided by the farmers, of placing the present administration in power; and had they been true to themselves, and to the producing classes generally, they would have acted in Parliament as the more consistent body of Scotch landlords are doing out of Parliament—in opposing, with firmness, interference with the sound, sufficient, and consistent local currency, which it was the privilege of this country once to enjoy, and to the principal, though, perhaps, not to the precise, mode of which we ought to revert.

It remains to be seen, in the ensuing session of Parliament, what will be the course of the English land-owners. If they are alive to the signs of the times, they will take care to avail themselves of the re-opening of the question of currency, which will be afforded by the discussion of the system as it applies to Scotland.

The farmers, in every meeting that has been publicly held during the last few weeks, have shown that the truth of this great national question has beamed upon them, and they perceive that the root of all the depression of the agricultural interests is to be found in the nature of our currency. Mr. Baker, at the Anti-Malt-Tax meeting, Mr. Allnott, at the meeting of the Central Protection Society, and Mr. Lowe, at the Chelmsford Protection Society meeting, severally expressed themselves most unequivocally on this subject.

The farmers are a class of men who, when they are once brought to see their real interest, are not easily quieted till justice is accorded them. It is manifest that some cause must be in operation beyond the ken of our legislators, when the price of wheat is unexpectedly reduced 10*s.* per quarter, namely, to 45*s.*, while fixed charges remain unreduced, and when an enlightened statesman like Sir Robert Peel is found to have been baffled in his calculations. The Right Hon. Baronet had, by his Corn Law, held out to the agriculturists that it was his intention to protect them up to 56*s.* per quarter. The Premier, from some peculiar circumstances, appears to have lost his way; he has not seen the effect, on prices, of his fond adherence to bullion opinions, as exhibited in the Bank Charter Bill. But should the Right Hon. Baronet happily become aware that his favourite measure has had the important effect we have described, he will, on the reassembling of Parliament, have a powerful call on his magnanimity, practically, at least, to confess that he has been deceived in his calculations. There has been no ministerial declaration during the parliamentary recess. Sir Robert Peel, contrary to general expectation of farmers, derived from his own pledges at the previous meeting, did not appear at the Lichfield Agricultural Dinner, or at that of the tenant farmers at Tamworth. A reason for this may be imagined, as matters are working so adversely. A little more time might enable affairs to right themselves. The reduction in the interest of the funds might drive more capital into trade, and wait on farming produce; the reduction of discount by the Bank of England might work the same effect, and prices of agricultural produce might rise to the point of protection.

But when Parliament meets, in three weeks, the truth must be spoken if a remedy is to be applied. Wheat is reduced at the rate of more than 20*s.* per acre, as much as the full rental of the land; and as rents must and ought to be paid, the difference is now absorbing the capital of the farmers, who will not fail to make themselves heard: they will perceive that no corn-protection law will avail, while counteracted by an unjust currency law; they will, on a review of the years during which the Corn Law has existed, find that it never was so effectual as in the years in which there was a circulating medium convertible into gold at the market price only. They will find that, during that time, capital and enterprise in agriculture obtained a due return, and the diligent labourer his just reward.

CAUSERIE.

Four individuals, who were, a few years since, occupiers of as many farms of considerable extent in the parish, are now working on the roads for the means of existence at Bearstall, Bucks. A sad reverse this, from master to man, from the land to the road, to be obliged to labour on the highways for the parish surveyors at the small sum paid them for their work; we believe 8*s.* is the highest, down to 6*s.* per week. With two of them it is the more severely felt from their having large families to support.

The Hyacinth sloop of war is ordered to Bermuda, that two of her lieutenants may be tried by court-martial for a breach of the new regulations in regard to duelling.

It having been represented to the Board of Customs that considerable parcels of French silk plush have been of late offered and sold in this country at such prices as cannot remunerate either the importers or manufacturers, unless the goods are smuggled or entered for the duty under their real value, the principals of the several departments at this port, and the collectors and comptrollers at the various outports of the kingdom, have, by order of the board, been apprised thereof, with directions to communicate the same to the several officers under their survey, in order to the detection of any frauds of the kind which may be attempted.

It has been also represented to the Board of Customs that silk velvet ribbons have been recently smuggled into this country concealed in boxes or cases containing cheese.

Mr. Lough has been appointed to execute the statue of Prince Albert, to be erected by subscription of the leading merchants of the city, in the Royal Exchange, in commemoration of the laying of the first stone of that building by his Royal Highness.

Richard Spooner, Esq., M.P., has been appointed a deputy-lieutenant for the county of Worcester.

A fever of a typhoid and somewhat malignant character at present prevails at Carmarthen. The "Welshman" attributes it to defective sewerage.

Lady Peel and Miss Frances Brown.—The following letter was sent by the Prime Minister to Miss Frances Brown, the blind poetess of Ulster, on Christmas Eve:—"Whitehall, Dec. 24. Madam,—There is a fund applicable, as vacancies may occur, to the grant of annual pensions of very limited amount, which usage has placed at the disposal of the lady of the First Minister. On this fund there is a surplus of 20*l.* per annum. Lady Peel has heard of your honourable and successful exertions to mitigate, by literary acquirements, the effects of the misfortune by which you have been visited; and should the grant of this pension for your life be acceptable to you, Lady Peel will have great satisfaction in such an appropriation of it. I am, &c., Robert Peel."

The custom duties of the port of Limerick exceed those of last year by 20,000*l.*—*Limerick Chronicle.*

A letter from Otaheite, in the "Emancipation" of Toulouse, states that of 600 men composing the French garrison, 117 have been killed or wounded in the different conflicts with the natives.

The "Patrie" states that General Delarue, who has just returned to Algeria, is charged with the mission of fixing the limits of the frontiers of Algeria and Morocco.

A letter from Luz (Hautes Pyrénés) states that on the 26th ult. two men of Gavarnie, in endeavouring to smuggle goods into Spain, were buried under an avalanche. The inhabitants, on hearing of the accident, made every exertion to dig them out. The men were, however, dead when the snow was cleared away.

On Tuesday afternoon, shortly before two o'clock, the tide was unusually high, and overflowed the banks in several places. Many of the cellars and kitchens in the vicinity of Barclay's brewery, St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, Tooley Street, Rotherhithe, and Wapping, were deluged. At London Bridge the river stood twenty-nine feet deep.

A move has been made towards the establishment of woollen manufactures in Haddington burgh, the town council having entered zealously into the scheme.

The young wheat looks very beautiful in Lancashire, now that the frost is gone. It does not seem to have been at all injured by the severe weather.

There has yet been no appearance of herrings on the coast of Skye, or in the lochs by which that island is so much indented. The season may now be looked upon as entirely lost to the poor disappointed fisherman.

The iron trade of South Staffordshire is in a most prosperous condition at the present time. Several large works, which have been for a long time standing still, are gradually getting into operation throughout the district.

We are sorry to find that there has been a considerable decrease in the number of cargoes exported from the Tyne during the past year, as compared with 1843. Number of ships cleared with cargoes in 1843, 3717; in 1844, 2985. Cleared in ballast in 1843, 19; in 1844, 135.

At the Maidstone quarter sessions, on Saturday last, a pork butcher was tried for having five hundred weight of unwholesome beef, &c., intended for the purpose of making sausages. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the chairman, *as a caution to other tradesmen*, sentenced the prisoner to nine calendar months' *hard labour* in Maidstone gaol.

Hay has attained the price of 6*l.* 5*s.* per ton at Merthyr, and, it is feared, will for some time continue to rise. It is computed that the weekly consumption of hay in that town averages 870*l.* worth per week, and of oats 510*l.* worth; such is the large number of horses employed in the works.

A sea-gull died at Redcar one day last week. It had been in the garden of Mrs. Walton, in that place, for the long period of thirty-eight years. His exact age is not known, as he was full grown when caught. This, probably, is an instance of the longest life of this bird on record.

The death of Deaf Burke, the pugilist, took place at his residence, No. 5, Francis Street, Waterloo Road, at half-past one o'clock on Wednesday, after a short illness.

On New Year's Eve, Mr. Irons, of Lilley, Herts, a farmer, was returning home from Hitchen market, and when about a mile from the latter he was attacked by six men, dressed in dark clothing, who handled him rather roughly, and robbed him of a silver snuff-box and about ten shillings in money.

The Foundling Chapel is now closed on Sunday evenings, and an afternoon service has been substituted. The governors have added to the choral arrangements of the chapel by introducing chanting in the manner of the cathedrals.

Four of the largest locomotives ever constructed are to be built for the Sheffield and Manchester Railway. The cylinders are to be eighteen inches, the stroke two feet diameter, and all six coupled. The weight of the engines alone, when loaded with fuel and water, is twenty-four tons. It is calculated that on a level they will draw separately from 1000 to 2000 tons.

To make room for the canal which is to pass from Verdun to Ligny, there has been cut down the patriarch of walnut trees of that district, whose age amounted to several centuries. It has produced ten large beams fit for cabinet making, twelve cubic yards of logs and billets, and eighty faggots. It yielded, last year, 30,000 nuts.

A generally esteemed Roman Catholic clergyman, named Skolt, of the city of Munich, has embraced the Protestant religion.

Letters from Syria, says the "Moniteur Parisien," inform us that fresh dissensions have arisen between the Druses and the Maronites.

The fine American line-of-packet ship, Prince Albert, entered the St. Katherine Docks on Wednesday, with a large quantity of American beef, pork, cheese, and other descriptions of food, the produce of the United States, for consumption in this country.

During the last two or three days between 200 and 300 sail have arrived in the river, which have been kept back in the Channel by the late strong easterly winds.

The Horse Guards and parks present daily a more than usual display of enlisting cockades, both for the cavalry and infantry, as also for the service of the Hon. East India Company.

We are assured, on what we deem competent authority, that notwithstanding the strong expectations of a brevet, those who indulged hopes of being included within its range are doomed to disappointment. There will, after all, be no brevet.

One of the gamekeepers in the employ of John Kerrich, Esq., of Geldeston Hall, Norfolk, has been most desperately wounded by poachers, and now lies in a dangerous state. This is the miserable effect of the game laws.

Another seizure of smuggled tobacco at the St. Katherine's docks has been made.

In the Bankruptcy Court, the further hearing of the case of J. Q. Harris, the hat manufacture of Southwark, and late M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyme, was adjourned to the 11th of March.

Her Majesty has given, we are informed, out of her privy purse, the sum of 1000*l.* a year to Sir Augustus D'Este, which is equal to the sum Sir Augustus lost by the death of the Duke of Sussex.

Lord Willoughby De Eresby has, with his usual liberality, given 100*l.* to be distributed in clothing among the poor of Spilsby and the surrounding neighbourhood.

The strike of the coal miners at Oldham has terminated, the dispute having been arranged.

On Thursday evening last, the principal shopkeepers in Whitehaven commenced closing their shops at seven o'clock, and at that hour a royal salute was fired from the west pier in honour of the event. The shops were generally closed at the appointed hour, though there were exceptions to the custom.

Admiral Dupetit Thouars received, on Tuesday, the deputation charged to offer him the sword of honour. The Admiral thanked them for their good intentions, but refused this mark of public sympathy, declaring that he had done nothing but obey the orders of his Government, and that it was for it to blame or recompense him.

The commandant of Chatham, Sir Thomas Willshire, has issued garrison orders, commanding detachments of the 51st, 58th, 96th, and 99th, to hold themselves in readiness for embarkation to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, in his capacity of a Knight of St. Patrick, has given 100*l.* in addition to the gift of 200*l.* by her Majesty, towards the repairs and restoration of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

On Wednesday, the half-yearly meeting of the Royal Santiago Mining Company took place at the office, in Broad Street Buildings. The Directors recommended a dividend of 2*l.* per share. After some further proceedings, the meeting adjourned.

On Thursday, masons were engaged in cutting the inscription on the pedestal of the statue of the Duke of Wellington, in front of the Royal Exchange. It simply bears the name of the illustrious soldier on each side, and at the back will be, "Erected June 18, 1844." The paving in front of the Exchange has been completed in a very ornamental manner. The design is a large star, set in a circle, and the whole in a square. The different compartments are marked out distinctly by different coloured stone. The statue of the Duke stands in a circle similarly formed.

Another Robe of Christ. — The Greek Church is claiming in her turn the possession of a robe of the Saviour of mankind! A letter from Moscow says — "It is perhaps not known in Germany that, besides the holy tunic of Treves, we possess in our Cathedral of the Assumption a piece of the Lord's tunic. It is of linen cloth of a yellow colour, and the fabric very coarse. After the conquest of Grusinie the Schah took away this fragment from the church of Mzhat, and eventually presented it as a *cadeau* to the Czar Michael Federowitch. A portion of it is still preserved in the imperial chapel of St. Petersburgh. At the baptism of every member of the imperial family a small fragment is placed in the cross which is worn by all true believers on their naked bosoms from the hour of their birth until their descent into the grave, as a sort of holy talisman!" *Credat Judæus!*

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTING TO POISON A FAMILY.

Manchester, Tuesday.—This forenoon, Benjamin Anderson, a millwright, in the employ of Messrs. Fairburn, the machinist of this town, was brought before Mr. Maude and others, charged with having, the previous evening, attempted to poison his wife Sarah and her two children, a boy aged 11, and a girl 14. Superintendent Cochrane produced a paper, containing sugar mixed with a substance resembling acetate of lead (sugar of lead), some flour mixed with the same noxious ingredient, and a plate which had contained meal, but upon which portions of the poison were still visible, adhering to the earthenware. Sarah Anderson, the wife, deposed that during the last week or so her husband had been drinking rather hard, and on Saturday night had spent all his wages. They had been married several years, and he had behaved with kindness to her until within the last six months. On Monday he returned home about half-past three. Just after he sat down he told the boy he should not stop in the house. He then wanted some tea, and was told by witness that the kettle was on the fire, and as soon as the water boiled she would make tea for the girl, who worked at the factory, and then he could have some. Upon this he took the kettle off the fire, and, seizing a stick, threatened to beat her. She ran out of the house, and the prisoner bolted the door. Upon looking through the window, she saw him doing something in the cupboard, out of which he took some onions, which he put into the window. She had, at that time, no idea that he was doing any thing wrong. He afterwards opened the door, upon which witness went in and made tea for her little girl. Upon looking at the sugar, she thought there was something very queer upon it; and the boy, observing it, said, "Mother, this looks very funny." She then put some of the sugar into the tea, and, upon tasting it, said it was very nasty. She threw the tea away and made some more, which, when sweetened, had just the same taste. She took the sugar and the white stuff to a druggist, who declared the white powder to be poison, — he believed sugar of lead. The prisoner returned home between five and six, when he was partly tipsy, and did not go out again. His brother came in in the course of the evening, and the prisoner then said that he would "do it," if he had to try every day in the week. He went to bed about nine; witness afterwards gave information to the police. Upon examining a plate in the cupboard, in which there was a little meal, witness found a quantity of white powder on the top, and there was also a quantity of the same sort of stuff mixed in a dish of flour. In answer to the magistrates, Mr. Cochrane said there had not been time to get the sugar and the other mixtures analysed. The magistrates also directed that the prisoner's son and his brother should be sent for. Sub-Inspector Calderbank was directed to take a coach and bring them back before the rising of the court. He accordingly went to the house of the brother, but upon his desiring him to get into the coach a mob was speedily got together, and the intended witness was rescued from the officer. It was also discovered that the prisoner's son had been got out of the way. The officer accordingly returned and made his report to the court, and the prisoner was remanded.

An American Colonel and his Sword. — A colonel of the United States army having refused to obey the commands of his superior officer, was sentenced by the court-martial by which he was tried, to "be deprived of his sword for one month." On his weapon being demanded of him, the colonel arose, and in the most grave and solemn manner declared, that "he didn't own one, that the sword he had been accustomed to wear didn't belong to him; but he had no doubt Mr. Baker, the jeweller of whom he hired it on training days, would let it to the court for the required month on the most reasonable terms." — *Providence Gazette.*

Curiosities of Police.—A great book is yet to be written on our police courts. We believe that some genius — heaven-appointed for the work — will one day arise; in the mean time, and awaiting that luminary, we can only gather up materials for the *opus magnum.* At Clerkenwell, Elizabeth Phillips was arraigned before the celebrated Mr. Greenwood, charged with having stolen the watch of a tradesman, in Sadler's Wells Theatre. It was proved that the police knew nothing to her prejudice, and that she had lived with her father in the same place for seven years. The girl herself, in a passion of tears, exclaimed — "Why, my God! several people will come forward to prove I was at home all Friday evening. At the time this gentleman and lady speak of, *I was fetching a pint of beer for my father from the Swan public-house, Keate Street.* Send for Mr. Fryer, the landlord. Oh do, pray, sir, do, for I am innocent." And the innocence of the girl was proved beyond doubt. She had, however, been taken into custody at Sadler's Wells the night after the complainant had lost his watch, she having been at home on the Friday. Whereupon, what did and what said the said sagacious magistrate? Why — "Mr. Greenwood discharged the girl, telling her to *be cautious how she visited theatres in future.*" And wherefore? The accuser might have made the like mistake as to personal identity, had he been robbed in a church; yet would Mr. Greenwood have then advised the girl "to be cautious how she visited churches in future?"— *Punch.*

Accusation of Murder committed Eight Years ago. — The village of Ruislip, Middlesex, has been greatly excited by the supposed discovery of the murderer of John Brill, a young man, who was found murdered in a wood, near Ruislip, in February, 1837 under circumstances that have not been elucidated. The person now accused is a man named Lamb, a prisoner in Coldbath Fields Prison, where he was committed for poaching. His accuser is another poacher, named Sibley, who says that Lamb told him he had murdered Brill in the wood. A communication to that effect was made by Mr. Chesterton, the governor of the prison, to the Uxbridge magistrates, and Sir W. Wiseman and Mr. Dagnell went to the Coldbath Fields House of Correction to take the deposition of Sibley, who adhered to his statement, though he evidently expected to gain some advantage by giving evidence. Application was then made to Sir James Graham to have Lamb removed to Uxbridge, to facilitate the further investigation of the case, but the request has been refused. On Saturday last the Uxbridge magistrates examined several persons who were acquainted with the circumstances of the discovery of the body, for the purpose of guiding further inquiry into the matter.

Most Horrible. — The late Execution at Chester. — The heartless and bungling manner in which the executioner did his office on Mary Gallop, in this city, on the 28th ult., has excited universal disgust; and we sincerely hope, should circumstances unhappily arise to require a repetition of a similar duty, that some other person will be applied to by the authorities. We understand the fellow is not what may be called a professional hangman

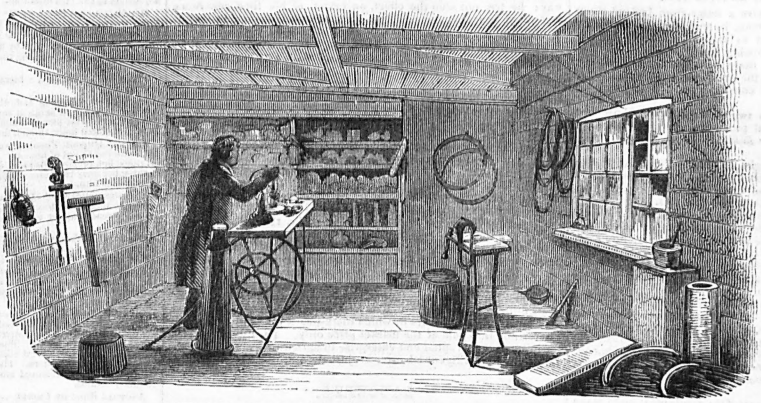
ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE DUKE OF NORMANDY.

Great sensation was excited in Fulham on Friday, in consequence of a diabolical attempt on the previous night to murder Charles Louis de Bourbon, commonly known as the Duke of Normandy, who is at present residing at Mulgrave House, King's Road, Fulham. The "Duke" professes to be the son of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, and consequently the legitimate heir to the throne of France. His life has been twice previously attempted; once before leaving France, and on the 10th of November, 1838, in the garden of the house he then occupied on Camberwell Green. On that occasion two pistols were discharged at him, and three balls entered his person. A reporter, having become acquainted with the fact of the present attempt, proceeded to Mulgrave House, and was enabled to collect the following authentic particulars:—An order had been recently received for the manufacture of some machinery of a peculiar character, and the Duke of Normandy superintended the getting of it up, and worked at it himself. During the last fortnight he had been working night and day in the shop in which the engineer's lathes are fixed, and though generally attended by some of his pupils, he was occasionally alone, as was the case in this instance. The shop is at some distance from the house, and easily approachable at night from almost any part of the grounds without the persons engaged being aware of the fact. It is chiefly constructed of wood, and has a skylight and a casement with two sashes. The panes of this window were whitened to prevent persons from the outside observing what was going on in the shop; therefore a person from the garden could not distinguish the features of the person who might happen to be at work, although there would be a reflection of the individual's figure. Opposite to this workshop is another, in an unfinished state, where there is every convenience for a person to conceal himself in the event of a sudden surprise. The space between the buildings is narrow, and a man presenting a gun at the window of the workshop would, to obtain a steady aim, have to fire from the roof of the unfinished building. It appears that on Thursday evening, about half-past seven o'clock, the duke was at work at the lathe, which faces the window, and was in the act of polishing a piece of brass, when he was suddenly alarmed at a loud explosion, and the place being momentarily in flame. He at first thought that some of the students had incautiously left some combustible matter, which had exploded; but a momentary sight of the broken window convinced the duke of the true nature of the explosion, and he instantly blew out the candle and stooped down beneath the lathe to avoid another shot. The report instantly brought Mr. Tucker, the manager, and some of the students, to the spot, where they found the duke in the state described. From a hasty examination it was ascertained that a bullet had been fired through the window, from either a blunderbuss or large cavalry pistol, that it had passed within an inch or two of the duke's head, and made its way through the boarding at the back of the garden.

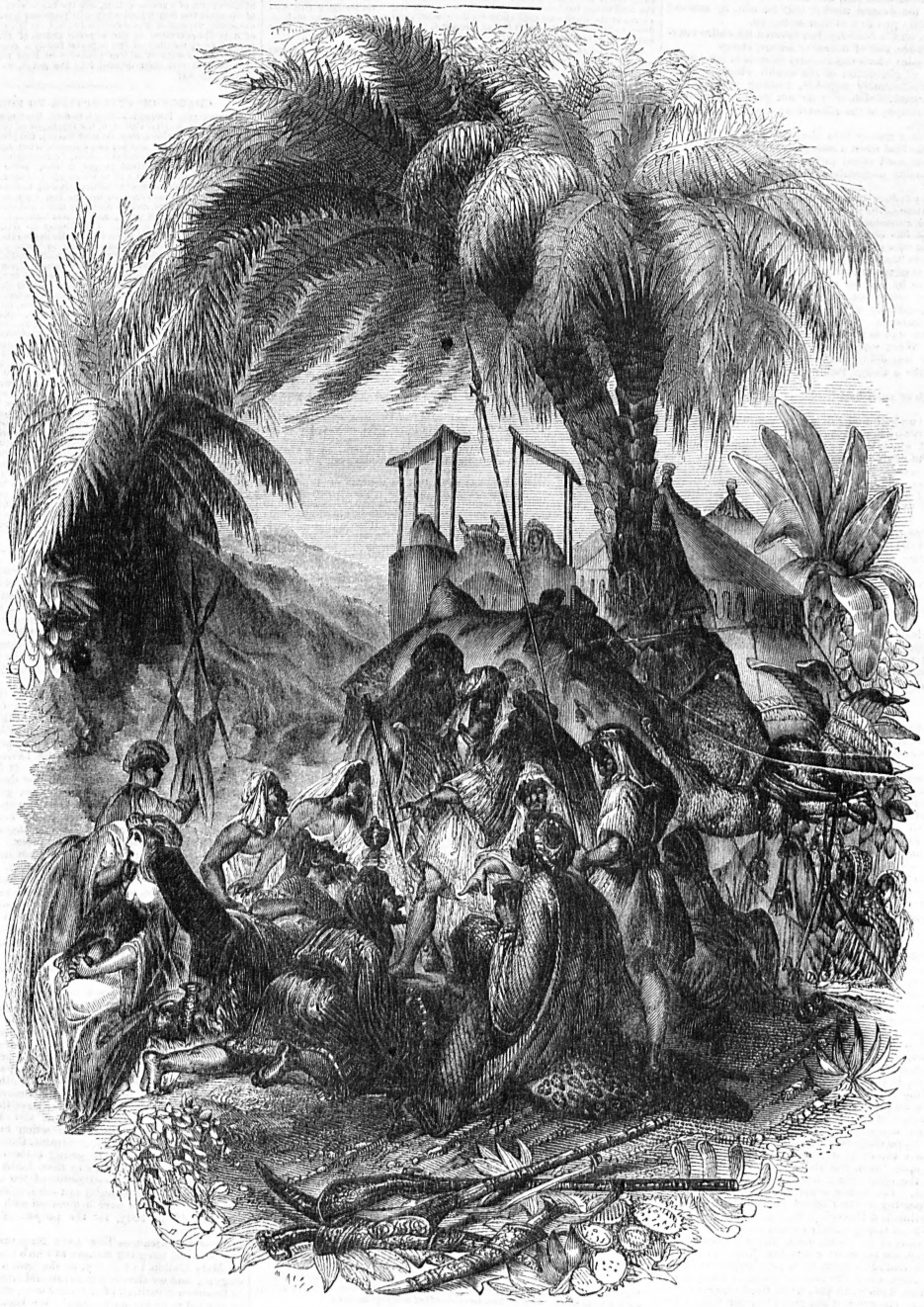
From the size of the aperture in the boarding, and the violence of the report and concussion attendant upon it, two panes of glass were shattered, besides the one through which the ball passed. It is evident that the bullet must have weighed nearly two ounces. The premises were instantly searched thoroughly, but the darkness of the night favoured the escape of the assassin, and the only trace that could be discovered was the mark of a man's footsteps coming up and descending the banks of the river close to the ferry, which separates Mulgrave House grounds from Sir Frederick Roe's premises. The embankment is here not more than three feet in height, and it is easy for an individual approaching the place by means of a boat to obtain access to the grounds. Information was instantly sent to the station-house of the V division, in Milman's Row, Chelsea, and Inspector Sheppard, with Serjeant Hunt, No. 4 V, immediately proceeded to the premises, which they also examined most minutely, but without success.

The duke informed the police that he believed that the attack was to be assigned to political motives; that he had recently abjured the Roman Catholic creed, and consequently the Roman Catholics were inveterate against him. He had received a letter from a French priest three weeks previously, informing him that there was a plot to take his life; and he had also received two communications from the Baron de Berryer, informing him that two Frenchmen had endeavoured to enlist him in a conspiracy to destroy him. Inspector Sheppard asked the duke if it was not possible that the attempt might have been made from motives of private revenge alone? The duke said there was no one that he knew of having injured, or that had threatened him. He had discharged a gardener named Eccles, on the previous week, because there was nothing for him to do, and the man said he would mark the duke. The police have made inquiries after this man, and ascertained that he quitted his lodgings in Fulham. The general opinion is, that the offence was committed by an individual well acquainted not only with the premises but with the duke's habits.

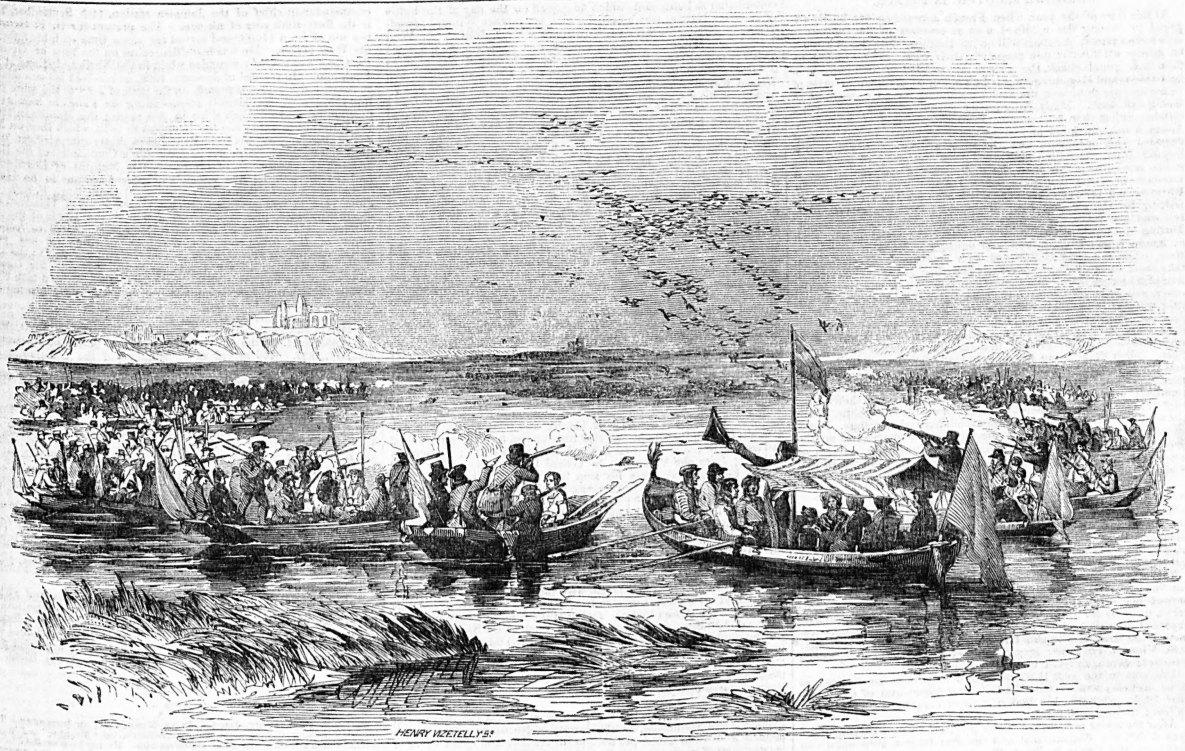
'THE DUKE'S OWN STATEMENT.—"I was standing at the lathe, polishing a piece of brass, part of some machinery which has been ordered by a friendly party (at which I have been working night and day, sometimes by myself, and occasionally attended by one of my officers), when I heard my dog, which was fastened to the kennel outside the shop, barking furiously. I went out and released him, when he bounded down the garden, barking all the while. I returned



ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE SOI-DISANT "DUKE OF NORMANDY."



ARAB ENCAMPMENT.



WILDFOWL SHOOTING.

to the lath, and had not been at it five minutes when I heard an explosion, and saw my workshop all in flames. I thought at first that one of my officers had left some combustible in the shop which had ignited; but directly I saw the window broken, I knew then that my political enemies had sent some one to shoot me. To save my life I put out the light, and stooped down behind the lathe. I know it is a plot of my political enemies; they thought to shoot me, and believing the shop was full of my inventions, they thought it would be set fire to, and I should be utterly destroyed." The Duke of Normandy, in the course of the afternoon, had a private interview with Mr. Clive at Hammersmith police court.

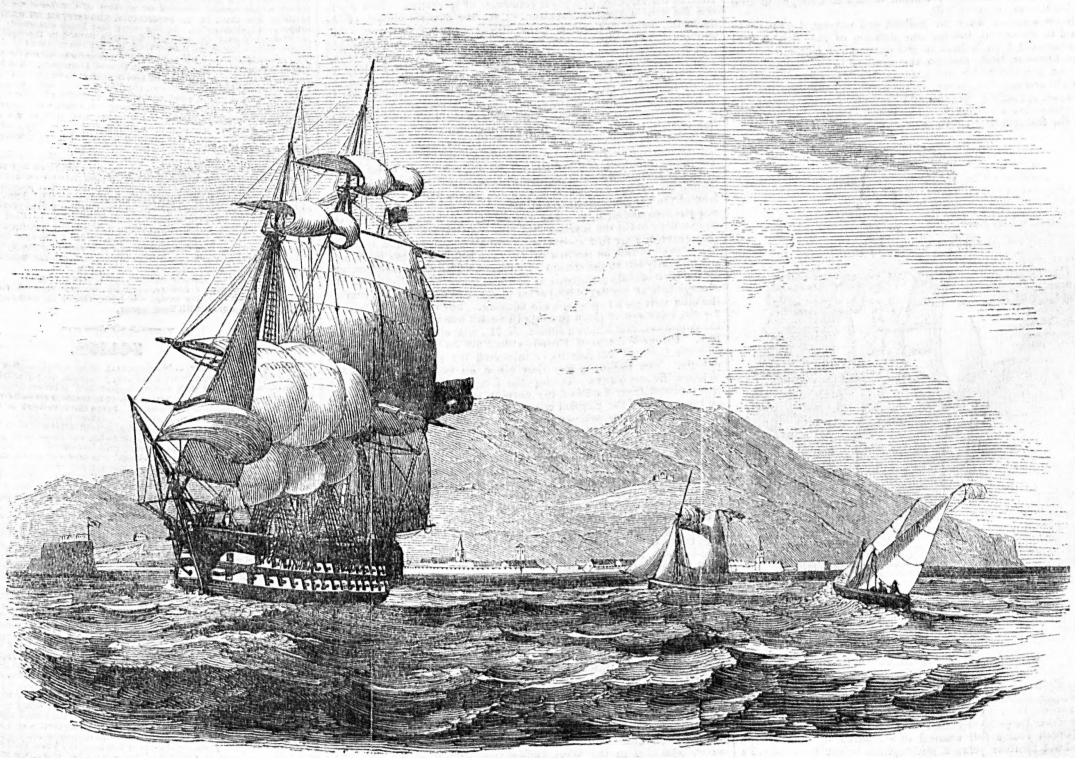
FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

Mr. Hay, her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General at Tangier, has lately published the following letter of his Vice-Consul, dated—

"Mogador, Nov. 21. 1844.

"I arrived here on the 19th inst. On landing the next morning the Governor, Sidi-Hagg-el-Gharbi-Torres, who had but recently arrived, met me on the mole, accompanied by a guard of honour, and expressed to me the high pleasure he felt at my return, adding that the sight of the British flag would serve to convince the people of the re-establishment of peace, of which they entertained grave doubts. He assured me that commerce would be resumed without apprehension, that the people were desirous that it should be so, and awaited with the utmost anxiety the return of the European merchants. He also entreated me to present myself in the town, that I might be seen, and judge for myself of the state of things; which I did. Far from being insulted, I was met by expressions of joy, and many persons assured me that they had only a few days previous come to the determination of quitting the town, but that since the arrival of the governor, the city had been well supplied with provisions, well ordered, and that now the British consul had returned they were induced to remain, being persuaded that Mogador would shortly recover its former state of prosperity. The Emperor advances slowly, but effectually, in the arrest of the *employés* of the city and province, who participated in the late pillage, or took no steps to oppose the disorder pending the bombardment of the town by the French squadron; and in the punishment of the tribes who by their conduct during the pillage violated the laws of Islamism. His Majesty is still at Fez, but will probably commence his journey as soon as the troubles in the north are over. The native Hebrews are not yet returned from Morocco, but daily expected; and several Moorish inhabitants have resumed possession of their houses. The only European who lost his life during the late disorders is M. Boletti, who was found dead in his house, formerly occupied by M. Fleurat, of the French Consulate."

It must be gratifying to our countrymen generally, that the presence of an Englishman should restore confidence to the residents at Mogador. The war with France has called considerable attention to this interesting part of the world, hitherto but little known; but though peace has taken place between the two powers, still the Arabs are frequently engaged in skirmishes with the French troops. Our illustration represents an Arab encampment.



THE COLLINGWOOD.

WILDFOWL SHOOTING IN FRANCE.

At this time of the year, when French sportsmen are busily engaged in chasing the wildfowl, a short account of the manner in which they pursue the sport will be interesting. The French mode of killing wildfowl is one peculiarly their own. The evening before their grand attack, the village is crowded with hundreds of sportsmen, and elegant equipages belonging to the higher classes of Marseilles are to be seen filled with numerous travellers desirous of seeing the sport. Many enterprising persons walk a considerable distance rather than be excluded from the number of sportsmen. Every house and hotel and every small hamlet is in the evening crowded with occupants, and the small village of Berre, a few leagues from Marseilles, appears during the space of forty-eight hours, more like a fair than the rendezvous of sportsmen. Great numbers of boats that have come from Martignes, Istres, St. Chames, and various other places, are seen floating on the waters, waiting for the ensuing day. Happy does that man esteem himself who can procure a mattress, or even a chair for the night. During the whole night nothing is heard but jovial noises, such as laughter, and singing, and also dancing. Morn at length arrives, when the river is crowded with sportsmen, all anxious to take seats in the various boats. They then range themselves in line of battle, so that they extend from one line of the river to the other, and when the clocks of the village give them notice to depart, they advance in excellent order towards the *tête noire*, where thousands of wildfowls are assembled. As they advance a few shots are fired, when the fowls, instead of seeking refuge in the fields, such is their antipathy to the ground, that they rather prefer to pass the fleet. Their flight being heavy, they easily fall a prey to the gun, and few of them escape. Often no less than ten or fifteen shots are fired at the same bird, and when it falls on the surface of the water, numerous are the fights that it occasions. The sportsmen then return to their ranks, and in the same order ascend towards Marignane, where the wildfowls that escaped their first assault have taken refuge. Those which escape from this second carnage disperse themselves on the borders of the sea, and when spring recalls them to the regions of ice, they depart to return the ensuing winter to the same locality of wholesale destruction.

THE COLLINGWOOD.

This splendid third rate of eighty guns was built at Pembroke according to the plans and specifications of Captain Sir William Symonds, R.N., the surveyor of the navy. Her dimensions are, length, 190 feet; breadth, 57 feet 2 inches; depth, 23 feet 4 inches; tonnage, 2585 tons.

Though classed as a third-rate, and having only two decks, one of our fine first-rates of 120 guns is not more than twenty-seven tons beyond her in burthen. We allude to the St. Vincent of three decks, built by Sir William Rule and Sir Henry Peake (joint surveyors of the navy), at Plymouth, in 1815; and to show the improvement made since then in ship building, we also give her dimensions:—St. Vincent, 120 guns: length, 204 feet 11 inches; breadth, 54 feet 7 inches; depth, 24 feet; tonnage 2612 tons.

Previous to the year 1757, all 80 gun ships were constructed as three deckers; and we have the following dimensions of one in the year 1652:—length, 138 feet 6 inches; breadth, 43 feet; depth, 18 feet; tonnage, 976 tons.

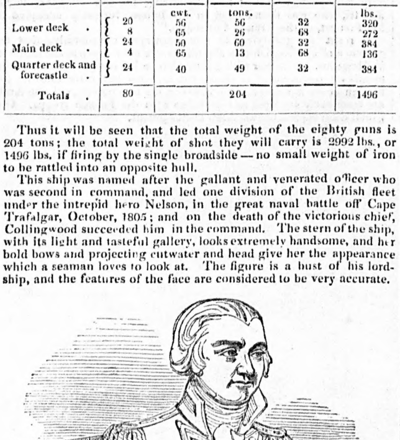
After the above period (1757) the practice of constructing three decked 80's was discontinued, and the first 80 gun ship upon two decks was the Cæsar, built at Plymouth in 1793 (after a French model), by Edward Hunt, Esq., then surveyor of the navy. Her dimensions were—length, 181 feet; breadth, 50 feet 5 inches; depth, 22 feet 11 inches; tonnage, 2003 tons.

By comparing these statements the great superiority of Sir William Symond's ship will be immediately seen. Her armament is shown in the following tabular statement:—

Where mounted.	No. of Guns.	Weight of each Gun.	Total Weight.	Pounders.	Broadside Weight of Shot.
		cwt.	tons.		lbs.
Lower deck .	20	56	56	32	320
	8	65	26	68	272
Main deck .	24	50	60	32	384
	4	65	13	68	136
Quarter deck and forecastle .	24	40	49	32	384
Totals .	80		204		1496

Thus it will be seen that the total weight of the eighty guns is 204 tons; the total weight of shot they will carry is 2992 lbs., or 1496 lbs. if firing by the single broadside—no small weight of iron to be rattled into an opposite hull.

This ship was named after the gallant and venerated officer who was second in command, and led one division of the British fleet under the intrepid hero Nelson, in the great naval battle off Cape Trafalgar, October, 1805; and on the death of the victorious chief, Collingwood succeeded him in the command. The stern of the ship, with its light and tasteful gallery, looks extremely handsome, and her bold bows and projecting cutwater and head give her the appearance which a seaman loves to look at. The figure is a bust of his lordship, and the features of the face are considered to be very accurate.



FIGUREHEAD OF THE COLLINGWOOD.

Cuthbert Collingwood was born of respectable parents in trade, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the year 1750, and at the early age of eleven he entered the navy under the auspices of his maternal uncle, Captain Braithwaite (who died at Maize Hill, Greenwich, June 28, 1805, in his 80th year a full admiral of the blue) in the Shannon frigate, and was fourteen years a midshipman before he obtained a commission as lieutenant, which he gained on the day of the battle of Bunkers Hill, at which both he and his brother Winfred served. He soon afterwards became acquainted with Nelson in the West Indies; and it is well worthy of remark, that whenever the latter got a step in promotion, Cuthbert Collingwood succeeded him even to the last moment of Nelson's existence. In the Lowestoffe, when Nelson was appointed to the admiral's ship, the Bristol, Collingwood took his place; and the same thing occurred by Nelson being posted into the Hinchinbrooke, Collingwood was made commander in the Badger, which Nelson had quitted; and again, when Nelson took the command of a larger frigate, Collingwood was posted into the Hinchinbrooke. He served with great credit in the West Indies (during which period his brother died a captain); but the return of peace laid him aside, and he married Miss Blackett, daughter of one of the aldermen of Newcastle. On the renewal of war, in 1793, he commanded the Prince, 98, the flag ship of Admiral Bowyer, and afterwards in the Barfleur, 98, in which he fought on the glorious 1st of June under Earl Howe, but felt himself neglected in the despatches, and refused to receive the medal. In the engagement off Cape St. Vincent he commanded the Excellent, 74, and most bravely supported Nelson (in his daring achievement contrary to orders), and forced two Spanish ships of three decks to haul down their colours. On the 14th of February, 1799, he was promoted to rear admiral of the white, and in June, 1800, hoisted his flag as rear admiral of the red, in his old ship the Barfleur; on the 23d of May, 1804, he was made vice-admiral of the blue; and patiently endured, in the middle of winter's storms, a rigorous blockade of Brest, till, in 1805, he removed to the Mediterranean fleet, and watched the French armament in Toulon. His vigilance on this station, as on others, was unceasing; he allowed himself scarcely any rest at night, and frequently, glass in hand, sat and snoozed on a quarter deck gun carriage, starting up occasionally and sweeping the horizon with his telescope, lest the French fleet should escape him. The battle of Trafalgar is a matter of history, and there are but few unacquainted with its details. At that time he had his flag in the Royal Sovereign, 100, and was first to break the enemy's line; Nelson exclaiming from the Victory as he beheld it, "See how that noble fellow, Collingwood, takes his ship into action." On the death of the commander-in-chief, he remarks, in a letter, "I cannot tell you how deeply I was affected; my friendship for him was unlike anything that I have left in the navy—a brotherhood of more than thirty years." In the same communication he says, speaking of the circumstances that occurred after the conquest on that day—"To alleviate the miseries of the wounded as much as in my power, I sent a flag to the Marquis Solana to offer him his wounded. Nothing can exceed the gratitude expressed by him for this act of humanity: all this part of Spain is in an uproar of praise and thankfulness to the English. Solana sent me a present of a cask of wine; and we have free intercourse with the shore (Cadiz). Judge of the footing we are on, when I tell you he offered me his hospitals, and pledged the Spanish honour for the care and cure of the wounded (English) men. Our officers and men who were wrecked in some of the prize-ships were most kindly treated. All the country was on the beach to receive them; the priests and women distributing wine, bread, and fruit amongst them. The soldiers turned out of their barracks to make lodgings for them."

Collingwood was raised to the peerage as Baron Collingwood of Colburne and Hethpoole, in the county of Northumberland, and a pension granted of 2000*l.* per annum for his life, and in the event of his death 1000*l.* per annum to his lady, and 500*l.* a year to each of his daughters. He also received numerous honorary rewards from almost every city in the United Kingdom.

From this period he continued commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean till the 3d of March, 1810, when, worn out by unceasing exertion, his wasting strength would not longer allow of his active services, and he resigned the command to Rear-Admiral Martin, and sailed for England in the Ville de Paris. When told that he was once more at sea, his energies suddenly revived, and he exclaimed, "Then I may yet live to meet the French once more." On the 7th Captain Thomas expressed his apprehensions to him, that he was inconvenienced by the motion of the ship in the swell of the sea, and the expiring veteran replied, "No, Thomas, no; I am now in a state in which nothing in this world can disturb me more. I am dying; and I am sure it must be consolatory to you, and all who love me, to see how comfortably I am coming to my end." He took an affectionate farewell of his officers and friends, and quietly resigned himself to the angel of death, about six o'clock the same day. His lordship left no son; and it was his earnest wish that the eldest child of one of his daughters should continue the title: but this was never granted, and the good ship now crossing the ocean is the only memorial of his name.

The launch of the Collingwood took place on the 17th of August, 1841, in the presence of a great concourse of spectators. Mrs. Jackson, the wife of Captain Jackson, C. B., the superintendent of the dockyard, named her, and a grand dinner and ball followed. Advantage was taken of the occasion to open a fancy bazaar in the mould loft, for the purpose of raising funds towards the expenses of erecting a national school, and 140*l.* was collected. The ship under a jury rig was afterwards taken round to Portsmouth, where she arrived on the 7th of September following, and was fitted for an advance ship in October. Thus she continued till the latter part of March, 1844, when, through the hostile demonstrations of the French in the South Sea Islands, she was ordered to be got ready for the flag of Sir G. F. Seymour, who was to proceed to the Pacific for the purpose of relieving Rear-admiral Thomas in the Dublin, 50. The Collingwood was taken into dock, and had her copper shipped off in order to inspect the bottom, &c., and on the 24th of April underwent an examination by Sir George and Captain Eden, the latter of whom hoisted the pendant on the 8th of May, and thus for the first time she was put into commission. The coppering and fitting up ample accommodations for the rear-admiral now went rapidly on; nearly 500 men entered, (her full complement, officers, seamen, and marines, being 750,) so that on the 31st of May she hauled into the basin, and subsequently out in the stream off Gosport, where she was rigged, and on the 20th of July proceeded to Spithead; five days afterwards Sir George hoisted his flag (blue) at the mizen, and on the 8th of August the men were paid two months in advance. She was now fully ready for sea, but Captain Eden through ill health was compelled to resign the command, and Captain Smart, K. H., was appointed to succeed him. Prince William of Prussia visited her on the 19th, and on the 28th the Lords of the Admiralty inspected her previous to her departure. The following day they dined on board to meet Lord Wharncliffe and others. During the foregoing period intelligence was received from Tahiti of the outrage perpetrated by the French on the person of the English consul, Mr. Pritchard, and the ship was detained till pacific arrangements were made between Sir Robert Peel and Mons. Guizot, so that the Collingwood did not sail till the 7th of September, when the rear-admiral, having received his final instructions, and taken on board a detachment of marine artillery, quitted Spithead and proceeded on his destination, touching on the 19th at the Island of Madeira. Her commodious and lofty decks, and her qualities generally, were spoken very highly of, though she had not then been tested as a sea boat in a gale of wind. The latest accounts we have of her are, that she was seen by the Cornwallis, 72, (returning from China, with the flag of Vice-admiral Sir William Parker, G. C. B.) on the 25th of September, within five days sail of Ascension. They did not speak each other. She will most probably reach Tahiti about Christmas.

OFFICERS OF THE COLLINGWOOD.

Sir George Francis Seymour, C. B., G. C. H., is descended from a long line of ancestry connected with the earliest periods of our naval history. In 1547, when Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, and uncle to Edward VI., was declared protector, and created Duke of Somerset, his brother, Sir Thomas Seymour, was made Baron of Sudley and Lord High Admiral of England. In 1548 the latter cruised on the coasts of Scotland with a powerful fleet, and on the death of Henry VIII. he married the Queen Dowager, Catharine Parr, but both the protector and admiral fell through the machinations of the Earl of Warwick. The ducal dignity was restored to the family by Charles II., in the person of the Marquis of Hertford, and from him descended the celebrated and gallant Lord Hugh Seymour, who died in the West Indies, vice-admiral of the blue, and commander-in-chief of the Jamaica station, 11th September, 1801, in the forty-sixth year of his age. The present Sir G. F. Seymour is a son of Lord Hugh, and served for some time with his father in the West Indies. He was made lieutenant on the 12th of October, 1804, and was severely wounded when in the Northumberland at San Domingo. On the 22d of January, 1806, he received his commission as commander, and was posted, on the 29th of July of the same year, into the Aurora, successively commanding the Pallas in 1808, at the destruction of the French ships in Aix roads; the Manilla in 1809; the Fortunée in 1812; and the Leonidas in 1813, which ship, on May 23d of that year, captured the Paul Jones, American privateer, of 16 guns and 85 men. June 4th he was made a Companion of the Bath, and, during the service of his uncle, the Marquis of Hertford, as lord chamberlain, he was appointed sergeant-at-arms in the House of Lords, vacant by the death of William Watson, Esq., F.R.S. In June, 1818, he was honoured with the Grand Cross of Hanover, and about September, 1841, was appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty. On the 23d of November he was promoted to rear-admiral of the blue; and on the 25th of July of last year, having vacated his seat at the board, he hoisted his flag in the Collingwood, which sailed for Tahiti, as before related. Sir George must be approaching his sixtieth year: he is spoken of as a man combining discretion with firmness, and well adapted, under existing circumstances, to take the command in the Pacific.

Captain Smart, K. H., received his commission as lieutenant on the 11th of September, 1820; commander on the 21st of April, 1828; was made K. H. on the 18th of April, 1832; posted on the 10th of January, 1837. He served as midshipman of the Glasgow at Algiers, and lieutenant of the Cumbrian at Navarino.

Commander Broadhead was made lieutenant on the 20th of April, 1827, and commander on the 22d of February, 1841.

Lieutenants—F. T. B. Hankey, made 11th April, 1833; C. G Balfour, 28th June, 1838; J. O. Bathurst, 20th December, 1838; Philip Somerville, 15 March, 1841, after sixteen years' service; R. R. Quin, 8th June, 1841; R. J. J. Macdonald, 14th December, 1842; G. E. K. Gore, 20th September, 1843. Flag Lieutenant—F. B. Seymour, 7th March, 1842. Additional Lieutenant—Hon. P. F. Pellew, 30th December, 1843; A. F. Kynaston, 10th November, 1842. Marines—Captain James Buchanan, entered service on the 22d of February, 1814; First Lieutenant, J. Wemyss, 19th December, 1837; Second Lieutenant, N. W. De Courcy, 17th August, 1841; T. Magin, 19th April, 1842. Artillery, C. Barnard, 17th August, 1841. Master—John Penn, made on the 12th of October, 1831. Surgeon—F. Mansell, M.D., 19th November, 1840. Purser—A. Dawson, 4th September, 1812. Chaplain—A. Procter, 4th November, 1840.

It will be seen that most of the officers are young men, and with a good ship's company, comprising 750 in all; the principal portion of the seamen being picked hands. The Collingwood will be a formidable enemy to those who assail her, and afford able protection to our commerce in the South Seas. Our artist has given a correct portrait of the Collingwood coming to an anchor at the island of Madeira.

LAW.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY, JAN. 6.—IN RE WETHERALL, AN INSOLVENT.—The insolvent in this case was set down in his schedule as an "Esquire," and his residence stated to be Fulham Road, Hammersmith. He has been confined in the Queen's Bench Prison since November, 1839, at the suit of one or two creditors on bills of exchange, but his entire debts are set down at 10,610*l.* Against this large amount the only assets set down are a house and grounds at Hammersmith, and the fee of the Kensington theatre. Both of these are mortgaged heavily, and the mortgages have been foreclosed, but the insolvent claims an equity of redemption and a large surplus over the amount of the mortgage. The insolvent was without counsel, but was opposed by different creditors. Having been sworn and examined, he stated that the great proportion of his debts was for accommodation bills accepted by him for a Mr. Farlan, and for which he had received no consideration whatever. In the course of a long examination he admitted that at the time of his arrest his tradesmen's debts amounted to only 400*l.*, and that during his confinement he had received from various sources upwards of 1800*l.*, and that instead of discharging his debts with that money, he had spent it on subsistence, and contracted fresh debts with the prison tradesmen. In extenuation, he said that he had a wife and six children to support, and that the prices of every thing were most exorbitant. On being asked why he had not come out long since, and avoided the expense of prison living, he said that he did not owe the money for which he had been arrested, and he expected Mr. Farlane, for whom he had accepted the bills, would have paid it. At the conclusion of the examination, the Commissioner (Fonblanque) said that the insolvent had evidently accepted bills to a large amount, without having any probable means of paying them, and these being accommodation bills only made the matter worse. He should adjourn the examination *sine die.*

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—*William Dixey*, a young man of respectable appearance and connections, was indicted for stealing and embezzling 2*l.* 19*s.* and other sums of money which he had received on account of Charles Meeking and Co. The prisoner was clerk to the prosecutors, who carry on an extensive business as drapers on Holborn Hill. In December last three customers (who were called as witnesses) paid the prisoner the sums named in the indictment, which he neglected to enter in the proper book, or pay the proceeds to the proper person. The prisoner absented himself, and 10*l.* reward was offered for his apprehension, but he returned to the house on the 18th of December, when he was taken into custody by an officer, to whom he said he had been to his uncle and got money to make all right. The defence was, that the prisoner went out on the day in question, and did not return until past eleven at night, when he was refused admission, according to the rule of the house. He then went into company and lost the money, which he felt anxious to replace, and went to get a supply for that purpose. The jury accompanied a verdict of "Guilty" by a strong recommendation to mercy, in which Mr. Meeking joined. He was sentenced to be kept to hard labour in the Compter for one year.

J. Austead was charged with embezzling and stealing several sums of money, the property of Mr. Hubbard, a tobacconist in Barbican, to whom he was a servant. The prisoner was found "Guilty;" and the only excuse in his favour was low wages, and sickness and death in his family. The prosecutor said that his loss, since the month of April last, was more than 80*l.* The common sergeant said he would respite the judgment, in order to consult the recorder.

CONCEALMENT OF BIRTHS.—*Elizabeth Wiffins* was charged with unlawfully concealing the body of her dead child. The prisoner had been an in-patient of St. George's Hospital, and under treatment for a diseased limb. On the 3d December the body of a deceased child was found in a box by her bed-side, and it was discovered that she was the mother. No evidence was adduced to show that the child had been born alive. "Not guilty."

Sarah Seville was similarly indicted, and also discharged.

Thomas Bartholomew Imbers, aged 38, for marrying Abigail Istal, his wife Sarah being then and now living, was sentenced by the common sergeant to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

POLICE.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.—MATRIMONIAL MONOMANIA.—*Ann Nunn*, a well-dressed woman, between thirty and forty, possessing no remarkable personal attractions, was charged with having importuned William Simmons, a tailor, of Oxford Street, with so much pertinacity as to create a serious annoyance to himself and an obstruction to his business. From the statement of Mr. Simmons, it appeared that the female laboured under a delusion that he intended, or else that he ought, to marry her. She constantly presented herself at his shop, conjuring him, in the most pathetic way, to accede to her matrimonial proposition. It was in vain that he appealed to the police to take her away. She was no sooner free from the constable than she ran back and repeated her unwelcome solicitations. Mr. Maltby asked the complainant if anything had occurred to sanction the defendant's delusion? Mr. Simmons declared that no promise on his part, nor any familiarity, could warrant the female's conduct. The only way in which he could account for the infatuation was by supposing that the defendant was not quite right in her head. The defendant, who appeared quite absorbed by her attachment, said, in a low voice, that the complainant would not call upon her, so she was obliged to call upon him. He had promised to marry her a twelvemonth ago, and she was resolved that he should not dally with her any longer. Mr. Maltby: Unless you promise to keep away from the complainant's shop, I must order you to find bail. Defendant: I'll keep away—not unless he promises to come and see me. The complainant declared there was no truth in the assertion that he had promised the defendant marriage. Mr. Maltby thought the father of the defendant ought to be required to restrain his daughter's behaviour, and he should therefore advise the constable to take her to her home, and leave her in the charge of her friends. Constable English took the defendant to her father's, a tailor, in Windmill Street, but very soon after returned with both daughter and father, in consequence of the daughter having, as soon as relieved from custody, made her way once more to the complainant's shop in Oxford Street. The father said he was quite at a loss to account for the infatuation of his daughter. She was quite sane on all points except as far as regarded her matrimonial passion for the complainant. The origin of his daughter's attachment was from the circumstance of her having worked as waistcoat-maker in the same shop where the complainant was formerly employed. After some expostulation, the defendant gave a half promise that she would not go to the shop in Oxford Street again. The complainant quitted the court. The defendant, on being released, was observed to break away from her friends and to follow the complainant.

Hardinge Ackland, a well known sporting character, was brought up on a judge's warrant, issued on the finding of an indictment against him and ten other persons, for keeping gambling-booths at Gorhambury Races in May last. Having been indicted he was, as a matter of course, sent before a judge at Chambers.

Clerkenwell. — Pickpockets in Churches. — Yesterday *John Warkman*, aged thirteen years, was charged by Mr. Richard Young, of St. John Street, Clerkenwell, with stealing a silk pocket-handkerchief. The prosecutor was returning to his residence from St. John's Chapel, St. John's Square, on Sunday night last, when he felt a tug at his coat pocket, and, on turning round, he found the prisoner with his handkerchief in his possession, when he gave him into custody. Sergeant Barton, G, said that the prisoner was one of the "New School," or "Kinshin (youthful) Gang," who went to churches and chapels, &c., dressed up in an "innocent" style, with white collars, in company of older thieves, to rob the congregation on leaving those places. The prisoner, who cross-examined the witnesses with much shrewdness, denied the charge, but he was committed for trial.

Queen Square. — Caution to Journeymen. — *Thomas Ferguson*, foreman to Mr. Thomas Welford, of Queen's Row, Pimlico, baker, was brought up on a warrant, charging him with having unlawfully absented himself from his master's service. The court was crowded by masters and journeymen bakers, who were anxious to hear the proceedings. Mr. Wolfe, from Mr. Flowers' office, attended for the defendant. Complainant said that defendant was engaged by him foreman about two months ago. The practice of the trade was, to give and take a week's notice. It was usual for him to inform men, on entering into his employment, that such was his practice; and his impression was, that he had said something to that effect to defendant at the time he hired him. On the 12th November, defendant, who was under notice to quit, went out at six in the evening, and should have returned at eleven o'clock that night to his work, which he failed to do. He was put to very considerable inconvenience by defendant's misconduct, and the loss he sustained by his bread being spoiled was between three and four pounds. Mr. Woolfe observed that defendant had expressed his deep regret, and had offered 5*l.* as compensation for the loss his master had sustained. Complainant said that, having made an application at that court for assistance, he was determined to bring the matter before the magistrate. The trade were subject to a great deal of inconvenience and loss by the misconduct of the journeymen, and his object in coming forward on the present occasion was more to convince them that this behaviour could not be practised with impunity than to seek compensation. Mr. Woolfe said that his client had borne a very high character up to the time when, by an indiscretion, he had fallen into this difficulty. He put it most respectfully to Mr. Welford, whether he would wish this respectable young man to be sent to the treadmill? Mr. Welford very kindly replied that he did not, but he hoped that the situation in which defendant stood would be a lesson to other journeymen. Mr. Burrell asked whether the defendant was now disposed to repeat his offer of 5*l.* as compensation? Mr. Woolfe said he was sure he would; and defendant having readily assented to the proposal, Mr. Burrell observed that journeymen were not, perhaps, aware of the punishment to which they were liable for misbehaviour of this description. He would take this opportunity of informing them, that the penalty was three months' imprisonment and hard labour at the treadmill. They would feel themselves much degraded by the characters at either side of them while undergoing such a punishment; and he hoped that the kindness exhibited in the present instance, with the consequences that must attend the commission of the offence, would induce them to conduct themselves with propriety. Mr. Welford put half the 5*l.* note into the poor-box, and, we believe, gave defendant a portion of the remainder.

Thames Police. — Practices of Loan Societies. — Mr. Samuel, a respectable tradesman living in St. George's-in-the-East, applied to Mr. Broderip for a summons against Mr. J. C. Southwell, the secretary of the Independent Loan Society, in Turner Street, Commercial Road, to show cause why he refused to deliver up a promissory note for the payment of 6*l.*, signed by the applicant and two other persons, his securities. Mr. Samuel stated that in March last he had occasion to apply to the society for a loan of 6*l.*, and his securities being approved, it was granted, on the usual conditions of being repaid by instalments of 3*s.* per week. The interest was stopped at the time the loan was advanced, and after paying for the inquiries, the printed forms, and the interest, he had only 5*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* to receive. Some weeks he was unable to pay the instalment of 3*s.*, and he paid 6*s.* on the following week. On those occasions, when he was a defaulter, a fine of one halfpenny in each shilling was always demanded, and he invariably paid it under a protest. On Monday night he waited on Mr. Southwell, the secretary, and tendered him 9*d.*, which was all there was due on the loan, but the secretary demanded 4*s.* He refused to pay that sum, but eventually agreed to pay 1*s.*, which was 3*d.* more than was really due. Mr. Southwell accepted the 1*s.*, and then said he wanted 3*s.* more, and refused to deliver up the promissory note until that sum was paid. At the time the money was advanced to him, nothing was said about fines, and he did not feel himself justified in paying them. Mr. Broderip: Then what is it you have actually paid? Mr. Samuel replied, 6*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* He explained that he had paid fines to the amount of 2*s.* 3*d.* with various instalments, when he failed to pay them regularly, and sought to deduct the amount when he waited upon the secretary with the last instalment. Mr. Broderip, after consulting with Mr. Symons, the chief clerk, said he could not grant a summons under the act of Parliament for detaining property, because the promissory note had never been in the applicant's possession, and, in fact, was not his property. If the 3*s.* demanded by the secretary had been paid, the applicant might have taken out a summons in the Court of Requests. Mr. Samuel said he wanted the promissory note to destroy it, and prevent his sureties being annoyed. Mr. Broderip said he could not assist the applicant. If he was sued for such a trifle, an attorney would instruct him what to do.

Bow Street, *Ebenezer Paron Hingston*, prosector to the professor at the King's College, Strand, was fully committed for trial to the Middlesex sessions on three distinct charges of larceny in the institution, there being no further evidence against him.

Swindling. — At Clerkenwell, two women of respectable appearance were charged with having obtained goods under false pretences. The prisoners, it appeared, called on Mr. Collingwood, a butcher, and other tradesmen in the neighbourhood of Brunswick Square, and under pretence that they had come from Mr. Peachy, solicitor, of Queen's Square, Bloomsbury, &c., they obtained meat and other articles. They did not deny the charge, and were fully committed for trial.

Alice Williams, who has been several times remanded, charged with having obtained a pianoforte, the property of Mr. Gunter, teacher of languages, of No. 1, Upper Gower Street, Russell Square, was finally examined, and fully committed for trial.

Orange Hawkers. — At Marlborough Street, *Johanna Donovan*, an orange-vendor at the gallery entrance of the Princess's Theatre, Castle Street, was charged by a police-constable with having caused an obstruction at the door of the theatre, and with having created a disturbance when given in custody. Mr. Maltby, on receiving the defendant's promise that she would not repeat the annoyances, ordered her to be discharged.

The Police Force. — At Marylebone, *Inspector Brown*, of the D division, was charged with improper conduct as an officer of police in causing the dismissal from the force of police sergeant Phelps. The case had been referred by the Police Commissioners to the magistrates at this court for adjudication, but long before the hour appointed for the hearing it was stated by Mr. Rawlinson that he had received a communication from the Police Commissioners, setting forth that they were quite satisfied that he (the magistrate) had no jurisdiction in the matter. Mr. Rawlinson expressed an opinion that he had no power to interfere in the matter, when the parties quitted the court.

Robbery. — At Lambeth Police Court, *John Williams* was placed in the dock on the following charge of robbery: — Mrs. Eleanor Evans, the landlady of the Mitre and Dove, in King Street, Westminster, deposed that about four o'clock on the day before, while standing at the shop-window of Mr. Harvey, in the Westminster Road, she felt a slight pressure at her side, and observing the prisoner, who stood close to her, move off, she put her hand into her pocket and instantly missed her purse. Seeing a policeman close by she called out to him, and, pointing to the prisoner, said "that man has got my purse." The constable instantly pursued the prisoner, and succeeded in apprehending him. The purse produced by the constable was her property, and the same that had been taken out of her pocket. After the examination of several witnesses, from which it appeared that the prisoner was well known to the police, and had been tried at the Old Bailey for a similar offence, Mr. Henry said he should send the prisoner again to the Old Bailey; but if Mr. Wooller should object to his being tried at the present sessions, he (Mr. Henry) would remand the prisoner to a future day.

THEATRES.

The English Actors in Paris. — *Macbeth*, we learn from our Paris letters, was performed by the English *troupe* for the first time on Monday evening. The house was crowded by perhaps as brilliant an audience as ever assembled in any theatre. Macready was of course *Macbeth*, and it appears that he played with great energy and talent. *Macbeth* is in the estimation of many persons his finest character; and it must be admitted, even by those who dislike this actor, that it is a careful and able personation — the result of long and severe study and toil. Throughout the performance on Monday, Macready elicited enthusiastic applause, and at the conclusion of the piece he was tumultuously summoned before the curtain to receive the rapturous congratulations of his audience. This must be considered a great triumph indeed, for in Paris it is not the custom to applaud very warmly — that duty devolving on the *claque*, with which the public is not anxious to identify itself. Miss Helen Faucet was *Lady Macbeth*, but the character is beyond her powers; nevertheless she played with talent, and in the "Out, damn'd spot," scene carried three distinct rounds of applause. The other characters were well sustained. The *choruses* were but indifferent, and the singing scenes in consequence went off flatly. This detracted greatly from the success of the tragedy, but nevertheless we repeat that success was great and gratifying.

Upwards of 250 new dramatic pieces have been brought out at the theatres of Paris during the last year.

ECHOES OF THE GREEN-ROOM.

A pretty little divertissement called *Le Salon de Bal*, has been added to the attractions of the Princess's theatre, which gives Mdlle. Caroline Rousset, as well as the other dancers of the establishment, an opportunity of displaying their skill in a variety of incidental *pas*. It forms an agreeable interlude between the opera and the Christmas burlesque.

MUSIC.

Mr. Braham's Concert. — A concert was given on Wednesday last, at the Hanover Square Rooms, by the veteran Braham and his two sons, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Charles Braham, they being the sole performers. The programme was a very full one, and contained several of the old pieces with which the name of Braham is identified in every one's mind. Handel's aria from "Samson." "Total Eclipse," and "Nelson's Death" were among these. Although Mr. Braham's voice is considerably impaired by age, his taste, skill, and feeling remain, and allow him to give a sterling effect to his performances. Lover's song of "Molly Bawn" was given by him, and obtained an unanimous *encore*. Selections from the Italian operas were also given, and were sung by the sons, who both possess fine voices. The serenade from "Don Pasquale" was sung by Mr. Charles Braham very pleasingly; and in Dr. Calcott's glee, "Blow Warder," Mr. Hamilton was heard to advantage. The room was well attended.

The third concert for the season of sacred music took place on Wednesday evening at Crosby Hall, and was well attended; indeed, the bill of fare was so attractive, that it was scarcely possible that a crowded audience could not have been expected.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The First Fruits of Medical Reform. — At the inquest held upon poor Watts, who lost his life by taking tartaric acid instead of salts, sold in the shop of Mr. Watkins, druggist, Myddleton Street, Clerkenwell, Mr. Wakley, M.P., strongly censured the careless manner in which medicines and poisons were mixed together on the same shelves in druggists' shops, as also the unintelligible "dog" Latin in which the names of those medicines and poisons were written upon the vessels containing them. He suggested that poisons should be kept, not only by themselves, but on high shelves, so that there would be a trouble in reaching them. He likewise recommended that, instead of the "dog" Latin, the names of all drugs be inscribed in full, and in large English characters, upon the jars and boxes, so that the public may know what they purchase, and be protected from fatal mistakes. Several chemists and druggists have already acted upon these recommendations, and it is expected that they will be soon universally adopted.

Singular Discovery of the Body of a Child in the Trunk of a Tree. — On Tuesday, the body of a remarkably fine child was conveyed by the police to the St. Pancras workhouse, having been discovered near Highgate that morning under the following singular circumstances: — It appears that a number of boys had gone into the fields near the Highgate Cemetery, and some of them proceeded to climb an old tree, situate between Swain's Lane, leading to the cemetery, and the upper part of Maiden Lane. Whilst thus engaged, one of the boys got into the hollow formed in the tree's trunk, and whilst there felt, as he thought, something move beneath his feet. He put his hand to the bottom to feel what the substance was, and pulled up a black bundle, which, on being opened, was found to contain the body of a child, wrapped up in an old black stuff apron. The body was found to be somewhat decomposed, but it is stated that the head is much bruised, and in addition to the umbilical cord having been torn, there are other marks of violence on its person, which leaves no doubt but it has been inhumanly murdered, and then secreted in the hollow of the tree where it was found. It is understood that suspicions are attached to a young female who recently quitted her service very suddenly and mysteriously at Kentish Town.

The Revenue. — In consequence of the 5th of January falling this year on Sunday, the revenue returns for the past quarter were made up on Saturday evening last. It is, perhaps, generally known, that the "financial" year ends on the 6th of April, when the accounts can be accurately compared with the corresponding statement of the previous year. And we are happy to state that it is confidently expected, when that time arrives in 1845, they will exhibit a most gratifying and pleasing aspect of increasing prosperity, in every branch of trade and commerce in the country. With respect to the quarter's account, it shows an increase, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year (as far as the returns from the different public departments have been received) of upwards of 600,000*l.* The increase in the Customs, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, exceeds 150,000*l.* The Excise, that great test of the increasing comforts of the people, is most satisfactory. The three quarters' revenue from the 6th of April last year, exhibits an increase of upwards of 350,000*l.*, as compared with the three corresponding quarters of the previous year, ending 5th Jan. 1844; and it is confidently expected that the increase on the financial year, ending on the 6th of April next, under the head of Excise, will be upwards of half a million sterling. In the Post Office there is also an increase. The Property Tax returns do not materially differ from the returns of the last two or three quarters. In Stamps, Taxes, and all miscellaneous articles of every description of revenue, there is a small increase.

Committal of a Poor Law Guardian for Manslaughter. — An inquest was held by Mr. Evans, the coroner, on Friday last, at the union workhouse, at Ross, on the body of an old woman, named Mary Jones, 82 years of age, whose death, it was alleged, had been occasioned by ill-usage and exposure to cold, through being improperly removed as a pauper to the above-mentioned union. The evidence taken was exceedingly voluminous, but the facts may be briefly told. The deceased was in the receipt of out-door relief from the Ross Union, and on the 2d of last month she walked from the parish of Llangarren, where she resided, to Ross, in order to apply to the Board of Guardians for an increased allowance, which was granted her. On her return home, being exceedingly infirm, owing to her great age, she became so lame and exhausted on the road as to be quite unable to proceed, and one of the board coming up, and finding her in that helpless condition, she was removed home in a cart. She then became so ill as to keep her bed, and a day or two afterwards, her state being made known to the guardians, one of them persuaded her to go into the workhouse, where she would be taken care of and properly attended to; she refused, saying she had a great objection to the workhouse. Her condition becoming worse, the parish surgeon attended her, and by his treatment she somewhat recovered. On the 14th, however, Mr. Garness, one of the guardians, accompanied by his son and Thomas Lewis, and Edward Tourney, went and forcibly removed her to the workhouse, without the usual medical certificate for the removal. The deceased having an extreme dread of the union-house, and fearing that she would be forced to enter it, locked all the doors in the cottage, so as to prevent them removing her. They however, broke in, and the one laying hold of her head and the other of her legs, they carried her out and placed her in a cart on some straw with a blanket put round her, she at the same time violently exclaiming, that "she would not go." The workhouse was reached about 4 o'clock, where the master admitted her, not in obedience to the order of the guardian who came with her, as it was informal, but owing to the critical condition of the poor creature, who was suffering most severely from the cold, the frost being very intense during the day. A few days afterwards she was attacked with illness which terminated fatally. Mr. Jones, one of the medical officers of the union, gave it as his opinion that the deceased's death was the result of a diseased heart, which might have been hastened by the sudden exposure to cold. The jury, after a most careful and deliberate consideration, returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Samuel Garness, the guardian, Thomas Garness his son; Thomas Lewis, and Edward Tourney, who were forthwith committed to gaol for trial. The case has produced the greatest sensation throughout the whole county.

SPORTING.

To the lover of racing — the only one of our national sports within the reach of the poor man — the calendar of Wednesday last was a welcome New Year's Gift. Questionable as the morality of a race-course may be, in reference to the mere pleasure-seeker — mischievous, demoralising, as the turf undoubtedly is, when followed as a business, the source of a slothful livelihood, still there is a character about our great popular meetings so thoroughly English, so full of the instinct, so to speak, of our liberty, the spirit of a right and honest democracy, that one cannot conceive a legitimate son of the soil standing on the Surrey Downs, or the heath at Ascot, on the occasion of their annual festivals, and finding all barren. The advocates of this pastime, who plead for it on the grounds of its importance as a rural resource, and a feature of our domestic policy, go farther than there is need for an argument in its favour. Public games and spectacles have from the very earliest ages of civilization, been considered as most important portions of the machinery of government. In France they are necessaries of life: deprive Paris of her appliances of merry-making — of her *fêtes*, her carnivals, her *Long Champs* — and misrule would be lord paramount from Provence to Normandy, from Bayonne to Flanders. And how would it fare with ourselves? Let us turn to the days when "Jack (Bull) was a dull boy," uncommonly sombre, lamentably lugubrious, during part of the sixteenth century and the first half of the seventeenth, and the sourest Smellfungus within the bills of mortality and without them would see cause to "leave off his d—n of the faces, and begin" be merry and wise. No doubt it would be possible to pass a day, a summer day, better than in going to the Derby, or eke to see the Queen and the cup at Ascot; but how is it to be done? Where are the facilities, as my Lord Byron sings, for "mirth and innocence?" Let our rulers, the powers that be, resuscitate Arcadia; put in every cockney hand a crook instead of the ribbons; place the city *sub tegmine fagi* in lieu of Alger's book, and then if men are naughty it will all be their own fault — of taste. But, as it is, after having fagged and fogged from Michaelmas to Whitsuntide, they must indeed be less than *kind*, an' they take not their very rejoicing in the direction of cakes and ale.

The first sheet calendar for 1845 made its appearance, as aforesaid, on the 8th inst. It contained the nominations for various races at various places — all showing that the *materiel* of the course is infinitely over an average supply. To commence with the beginning: the Craven Meeting, at Newmarket, has been endowed with a new handicap, which will no doubt be worth say some 500*l.* To this there are fifty-four subscribers, though the quality of the field is not first-rate. Then follow engagements for the different meetings at the same place, for the years 1846, 1847, and 1848, all full of flattering *prospects*. Next comes Doncaster for the current year — first, with forty-two subscribers to the Champagne Stakes, for two-year-olds; another two-year-old stake for the last day of the meeting with forty-seven nominations; and last, but certainly not least, the great St. Leger entries for 1846, amounting to 153, or nearly one-third more than those of the present year! First, however, of issues of immediate interest, is the Chester Cup — an event brought to pass on one of the most pleasurable courses in Great Britain; besides being the channel of vast interest, though not generally of much principle. 123 horses are named for it, and many already in the market, though the chances of their ever being in the field, depend upon the contingency of how they may be weighted, as yet unknown to fame. Equal to the spirit of enterprise on part of owners, breeders, and trainers of race-horses, will, no doubt, be the spirit of speculation among those who constitute the ring. As yet, beef and pudding have "had the call" of Tattersall's; anon, solid dumplings shall give place to empty odds. The average of the week's telling was in the following order — premising that business was not brisk: —

THE CHESTER CUP.

35 to 1 agst Ratan (taken).	60 to 1 agst The Bashaw (taken).
40 — 1 — Foig-a-Ballagh.	50 — 1 — Alinnole (taken).
40 — 1 — Porto Bello (taken).	1000 — 15 — Little John (taken).
50 — 1 — Rowena (taken).	1000 — 25 — Rowena and Dog Billy.
50 — 1 — Extempore (taken).	

THE DERBY.

11 to 1 agst Alarm (taken).	30 to 1 agst Newsmonger.
16 — 1 — Idas.	35 — 1 — Colt out of Calypso's dam (taken).
18 — 1 — Kedger.	
20 — 1 — Pam.	40 — 1 — Miss Whip colt (taken).
20 — 1 — Cobweb colt (taken).	1000 — 12 — Grotesque (taken).
30 — 1 — Annandale.	

The Royal Buck Hounds. — Death of the celebrated Stag Highflyer. — The royal buck hounds had one of the most splendid runs this season on Monday, but which, however, unfortunately resulted in the death of Highflyer, one of the most celebrated deer which has been hunted by the royal pack. The meet was at New Lodge, the field numbering upwards of two hundred of the neighbouring gentry and yeomen. Highflyer, upon being uncarted, took away in gallant style to the Pump House, on to North Street and Hatchet Lane, to Ascot Place, into Miss Nerard's Park, leaping the pailings into the road near the lodge, and thence over Chevy Downs to the plantations at Swinley, through Easthampstead to Henniker Lodge, near Finchampstead, without a check, and at a rattling racing pace. Here the pack were at fault; but upon being laid on on the heath, Highflyer made for Eversley, in Hampshire, where he got into the mill-stream, with the hounds close to his heels, and was drowned, before his fleet pursuers could be called off. The sides of the stream were of that soft muddy character, that it was impossible for the horsemen, or the yokels who had assembled in goodly numbers, to approach the banks. The scent was good, and the run, which was over at least twenty-five miles of country, occupied not more than two hours. Between thirty and forty well-mounted horsemen — and none but the best of cattle could live the pace — were up at the finish.

Rowing Match. — The scullers' contest between Thomas Coombes, of Millbank, and Joseph Leach, of Lambeth, for 10*l.* a-side, came off on Tuesday. The former of these, the brother of Robert Coombes, the champion, is well known as a first-rate man, and has distinguished himself on many occasions. The latter has appeared but little before the public, but his contest last summer with Clement Bartlett induced his friends to consider him a likely customer for his opponent. The distance was from Westminster to Putney, and Coombes appeared to have the call in the betting circle. The race disappointed the expectations of those who had assembled to witness it. Coombes won the choice of station, and went to the Middlesex side, his adversary being at the next pier. Immediately after the start, and before their arrival at Lucas's Road, Leach gradually rowed away from his man, retained the lead, and won by upwards of forty yards.

Foot Race for Ten Pounds Aside. — On Wednesday morning a one mile running match came off over a measured distance of ground on Wandsworth Common, between Stevens and Driscoll. The men kept together for half a mile, when Driscoll at this distance took up a good lead. His opponent made a strenuous effort, and succeeding in coming up to him, a good race ensued till within 250 yards of the goal, when Driscoll resumed the lead; and Stevens, seeing no chance of success, retired from the race. The one mile was ran in six minutes and ten seconds.

THE CHURCH.

The Rev. Robert T. Mills, M.A., has been instituted to the vicarage of Halse; and the Rev. John Finden Smith Phabayn, M.A., to the vicarage of Charlton, Horethorne, both in the diocese of Bath and Wells.

The Earl of Lowther has appointed the Rev. William Jackson, D.D., rector of Lowther, Westmoreland, to be his lordship's domestic chaplain.

It is proposed, as soon as the necessary funds can be obtained, to pull down and rebuild, on a more elegible site, the parish church of Fisherton Anger, near Salisbury, which is at present in an inconvenient situation, and not sufficiently commodious for the accommodation of the inhabitants of that populous parish. At a vestry meeting, held on Thursday se'nnight, a resolution to the foregoing effect was unanimously agreed to. — *Devizes Gazette.*

The rectory of Bincenoll, and the living of Winterborne Clenston, Dorset, are now void by the death of the Rev. G. C. Frome, the incumbent and patron; the former living is worth 300*l.* per annum, and the latter about 160*l.* — *Ibid.*

BRITISH FUNDS. — CLOSING PRICES.

Bank Stock	211¾	India Stock	289½
3 per Cent. Red.	101⅛	Ditto Bonds	—
3 per Cent. Cons.	100⅞	South Sea Old Annuities	116¾
3½ per Cent. Red.	101⅝	Ditto New Annuities	99½
New 3½ per Cent.	101⅝	Ex. Bills 1000*l.* 1½*d.*	63 pm
New 5 per Cent.	—	Ditto 500*l.*	65 pm
Long Annuities to expire —		Ditto Small	65 pm
Jan. 1860	12½	Bank Stock for Act.	—
Oct. 1859	12	Consols for Act.	100⅞
Jan. 1860	11 13-16	India Stock for Act.	280

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Brazilian Bonds	—	Spanish 5 per Cent.	27
Colombian, 6 per cent.	14	Ditto 3 per Cent.	26½
Cuba Bonds, 6 per Cent.	—	French 3 per Cent	—f. —c.
Danish 3 per Cent.	—	Dutch 2½ per Cent	63
Peruvian, 1825, 6 per Cent.	—	Ditto 5 per Cent.	—

LONDON GAZETTE. — TUESDAY, Jan. 7.

Bankruptcy Annulled. — J. Tapscott, Winehead, Somersetshire, baker.

Bankrupts. — W. Youle, Addle Street, Wood Street, City, commission agent. — T. Chandler, Bow Lane, City, builder. — J. Mandeno, Grove Street, Hackney, market-gardener. — T. Revely, sen. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, plumber and brass-founder. — J. Barff, Liverpool, merchant. — J. Booth, Kirkburton, Yorkshire, woollen cloth manufacturer. W. Lutwyche, Birmingham, brass-founder.

LONDON GAZETTE — FRIDAY, Jan.

Bankrupts. — J. Brown, Regent Street, St. John's, Westminster, grocer. — G. Flintoff, Plymouth, bookseller. — W. Vallance, Liverpool, merchant.

MARKETS.

Mark Lane, Friday, Jan. 10. — Full average supplies of English wheat have been received up to our market since Monday; hence the show of samples of that description of grain here, to-day, was good. The attendance of buyers was small, owing to which the demand was extremely heavy, and it was only the finest qualities that found purchasers at Monday's prices. Foreign wheat was a mere drug, but not cheaper. In bonded corn we heard of no sales. The supply of barley was rather extensive, hence the trade was decidedly dull, and the rates had a downward tendency. The malt trade was inactive, and prices were with difficulty supported. Upwards of 32,000 quarters of oats having come in from Ireland, the oat trade was very dull. Beans, peas, and flour without alteration.

Arrivals. — Wheat, English, 6620; Irish, 0; Foreign, 1160. Barley, English, 7910; Irish, 0; Foreign, 4050. Oats, English, 7250; Irish, 32,170; Foreign, 0. Flour, 2090 sacks; malt, 3360 quarters.

Smithfield, Friday, January 10. — Our market to-day was again very scantily supplied with beasts, the general quality of which was inferior. The few prime Scots, &c. on offer met with a steady inquiry, at fully Monday's quotations. All other kinds were a dull sale, at barely stationary figures. The arrival from Scotland consisted of 120 Scots. The supply of sheep was limited, while the mutton trade was firm, at full prices. For calves, we had a somewhat active inquiry, at an advance, in the rates obtained on last market day, of quite 2*d.* per 8 lbs. In pigs rather more business was doing, at previous currencies. Milch cows sold heavily, at from 16*l.* to 19*l.* each.

Prices, per 8 lbs., to sink the offal: — Coarse and inferior beasts, 2*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.* 10*d.*; second quality ditto, 3*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 4*d.*; prime large oxen, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*; prime Scots, &c., 3*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 2*d.*; coarse and inferior sheep, 2*s.* 10*d.* to 3*s.* 4*d.*; second quality ditto, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 3*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.*; prime Southdown ditto, 4*s.* 2*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*; large coarse calves, 3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 2*d.*; prime small ditto, 4*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*; large hogs, 3*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; neat small porkers, 3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*; suckling calves, 18*s.* to 30*s.*; and quarter old store pigs, 16*s.* to 18*s.* each. Beasts, 533; cows, 169; sheep, 2550; calves, 123; pigs, 368.

Newgate and Leadenhall, Friday. — Each kind of prime meat was in steady request, at full prices. Otherwise, the trade ruled dull. — Per 8 lbs. by the carcase: — Inferior beef, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 8*d.*; middling ditto, 2*s.* 10*d.* to 3*s.* 0*d.*; prime large ditto, 3*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 2*d.*; prime small ditto, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; large pork, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; inferior mutton, 2*s.* 8*d.* to 3*s.* 0*d.*; middling ditto, 3*s.* 2*d.* to 3*s.* 4*d.*; prime ditto, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*; veal, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; small pork, 3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*

Borough Hop Market, Friday, January 10. — The demand for bags of last year's growth still continues active, at improved currencies. In pockets, old as well as new, only a moderate business is doing, yet previous rates are steadily supported in every instance. 1844's — Sussex, pockets, 7*l.* to 8*l.*; Wealds, 6*l.* 18*s.* to 7*l.* 10*s.*; Mid Kent, 8*l.* to 10*l.* 15*s.*; East Kent, 8*l.* to 9*l.* 10*s.*; Choice do. 10*l.* to 12*l.* 12*s.*; Mid Kent, bags, 7*l.* 12*s.* to 8*l.* 17*s.*; East Kent do. 11*l.* to 12*l.*

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Births. — In Berkeley Square, the Countess of Aboyne, of a daughter. — At Westhorpe Lodge, Suffolk, the wife of Nathaniel Cotton, Esq., of a daughter. — At Titchfield Terrace, Regent's Park, the wife of George De Morgan, Esq., barrister at law, of a daughter. — At Clairville, Old Brompton, Mrs. Edward Chapman, of a daughter.

Married. — On the 8th instant, at Trinity Church, Brompton, by the Rev. W. J. Iron, George, third son of John Taylor, Esq., of South Parade, Huddersfield, to Agnes Ruth, fifth daughter of the Rev. John Day, of North Tuddenham, in Norfolk, and of Pelham Crescent, London. — At Carshalton, the Rev. Frederic Thackeray, of Caius College, Cambridge, to Georgiana Maclean, daughter of the late J. Aitkin, Esq. — At St. Margaret's, Westminster, George Turnbull, Esq., Civil Engineer, to Jane, daughter of the late John Pope, Esq.

Deaths. — At Bombay, Charles Hardy Bainbridge, Esq., Solicitor of the Supreme Court, Registrar and Secretary to the Lord Bishop, and son of the late George C. Bainbridge, Esq. of Gattonside House, Roxburghshire. — At Lexden, near Colchester, Essex, John De Horne, of the Society of Friends, in his 74th year. — At Kensington, in his 57th year, Stephen Lanigan, Esq., surgeon, R.N. — At Anglesey, Alverstoke, John Jones, Esq., in his 89th year. — At Clarence Place, Clapham Road, Edward Neale, Esq., late of the Stock Exchange, aged 81. — At Roehampton, Henrietta, wife of Thomas Cockburn, Esq., in her 78th year. — At Cowes, Isle of Wight, Emily, eldest daughter of Admiral Ratsey. — In her 18th year, Susanna, daughter of the Rev. Thomas James, Rector of Manordivy, near Cardigan.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The interesting ceremony of laying the first stone of the French Protestant Episcopal Church, in Bloomsbury Street, late Charlotte Street, was performed on Thursday, the 2d, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London. Some time before the hour appointed for the ceremony to take place, the enclosed space around the foundation-stone was crowded with a numerous company of ladies and gentlemen, and many clergymen with their families. The windows of the houses in Bloomsbury Street were filled with spectators, and many places that overlooked the scene were occupied by poor people and others, who seemed deeply interested in the proceedings, and behaved with the utmost decorum.

His lordship arrived precisely at two o'clock, and without further delay the ceremony was commenced by the Rev. John Mudry, the intended minister of the new church, who delivered the following address to his lordship:—

My Lord,—Nothing can be more interesting than the ceremony your lordship is about to perform, and which we are about to witness. Nothing, indeed, is better adapted than that ceremony to excite in a Christian bosom feelings at once of pious thankfulness and hope. That foundation-stone which your lordship is about to lay, and upon which a material church is to be raised, and, moreover, to receive an episcopal consecration, must forcibly recall in our minds that sacred, holy, and everlasting head corner-stone upon which the Christian church itself is founded, never to be overturned. But if such a ceremony is interesting in a high degree on any occasion, it must be doubly so in the present circumstances, when a congregation of foreign origin, most conspicuous by their woful history, and not less distinguished by their constancy in the true faith than in the language of their forefathers, are exerting every nerve to rear this pious edifice, not only for the worship of the Almighty in that very language, but also for a monument in memory both of the sufferings of their persecuted forefathers, the French Protestant refugees of old, and of the protection, hospitality, and generosity which they sought and found in this land of toleration. We trace the beginning of this French Protestant congregation as far back as the year 1640, when they assembled to pray near Whitehall, where they remained more or less known during the civil war and the commonwealth; but hardly was the Church of England aware of its re-establishment with the happy restoration of Charles II. than the French congregation of Westminster, as it was then called, became conformist, and adopted for the worship of God the English Prayer Book translated into French. In the year 1661, Charles II. established the Conformist French Congregation within the walls of the old Savoy Palace, Strand, graciously provided in part for its perpetuity in this country, and placed it under the immediate jurisdiction of the Bishop of London and the Archbishop of Canterbury. From that epoch this congregation has generally been called the French Protestant Episcopal Church of the Savoy, and honourable mention is frequently made of it in copious histories of the reformation of the Church of England. This French church, ever faithful and submissive to the episcopal authority, under which it has been kindly reared, has enjoyed many benefits and instances of paternal protection from the uniform kindness of the Bishop of London and the Archbishop of Canterbury. Nevertheless, it has, up to this time, passed through many and various vicissitudes, and we truly may now say, "Blessed be the Lord God, that has supported us when we were very low, and has helped us out of our misery." Long it had been desired and projected among the descendants of the French refugees to raise and bequeath to their posterity a lasting place of worship in which the offices of the church might be performed in the French language—the language of their ancestors. And now, thanks to the Almighty, as also to the patronage and liberality of the Lord Bishop of London and of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and thanks to the charitable donations of all ranks of society in England, from the most exalted to the most humble, we are finally enabled, with their subscriptions and our other funds, almost to complete, not only this pious undertaking for the religious advancement of our Christian brethren, but also this charity school, for the education and for the spiritual and temporal advancement of our needy rising generation. And may they be to the honour and glory of the Lord our God, to whom all praises be given now and ever.



LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

After this speech had been delivered, the Bishop of London proceeded with the ceremony, using a form of prayer which his lordship had himself adapted to the occasion. After the prayer, the Rev. R. Cattermole read a statement in Latin, which was inscribed on a roll of parchment and placed in a bottle, with a half-crown, shilling, sixpence, and fourpenny piece for the year 1845, and put underneath the foundation-stone. One of each of the coins current in England would have been placed in the bottle, but the above were all that could be procured for the present year.

The church is to be built in the Elizabethan style, the front facing Bloomsbury Street. Its dimensions are rather confined, being 68 feet 6 inches by 38 feet 7 inches, affording room for from four to five hundred persons. A gallery is to be erected in the west end; but though small, it is intended to be a handsome church, and an ornament as well as a benefit to that part of the metropolis.

THE ALMONRY, WESTMINSTER.

This ancient precinct of the Abbey is about to be demolished, and give place to the progress of modern improvement. It occupies a squalid and unfrequented space immediately behind Tothill or Touthull Street, the former site of a fair and market established by Henry III., in the time of the Abbot Richard, A.D. 1257.

The Almonry or Eleemosynary fulfilled here a purpose similar to that of the *hospitium* of the inferior establishments, and was appropriated to the distribution of alms and the duties of charitable entertainment. Evidences of an extensive provision for such objects survive in many places—an honourable testimony in favour of the old monastic establishments.

Although something of the original plan and dimensions of the old site may be traced, no edifice remains to indicate the monastic character of this place, except the house, said to have been the situation of Caxton's printing-office, and which probably contains some portion of the original building. Indeed, the entire building, with the exception of the windows, which are comparatively recent, is evidently a place of considerable antiquity. This is evinced by its general form, shown in the view, as likewise in some minor particulars which may be recognised by a practised antiquary; for instance, the fine purplish-coloured brick laid so as to present alternate ends and edges in the courses, and also in the massiveness and peculiar arrangement of the timbers.

In this house, as it is reasonably believed, was produced the first book printed in England.

The art of printing, said by tradition to have been discovered by Coster, of Haarlem, in 1441, was promoted by John Fust and Peter Schœffer, and was practised about thirty years previously to its introduction into England by Caxton.

William Caxton was born in the weald of Kent about 1412, and about thirty years after this date his name occurs among the members of the Drapers' Company of London. He appears to have made several journeys to the low countries, and was ultimately sent by Edward IV. to negotiate a commercial treaty with the Duke of Burgundy, and afterwards was retained in the household of Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy. While resident in the low countries, Caxton commenced practising the art of printing, and during 1471 produced impressions of several works. In 1474 he is found to have brought the art into England, where he settled and obtained the patronage of Anthony Woodville, Earl Rivers, whose translation of "The Dictes and Notable Wyse Sayenges of the Philosophers" he printed.



THE ALMONRY, WESTMINSTER.

The first printing-press worked in England was set up in the Almonry of Westminster, where Caxton, probably encouraged by the learned Thomas Milling, then abbot, produced the moral treatise entitled "The Game and Playe of the Chesse," the first book printed in this country.

The ancient printing-house we have represented contains nothing of the interior appearance peculiar to its original arrangement, having been for a long time let in tenements, and divided according to the convenience of this generation of lodgers that have inhabited it. It has, however, been long entirely deserted and shut up. Yet, forlorn and crazed as is now the aspect of this once goodly house, we recommend a pilgrimage thither to all who venerate the name of Caxton, and appreciate the benefits of which he was the source, before its time-honoured walls and substantial rafters are overthrown, and some snug row of houses or convenient thoroughfare obliterate its site for ever.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

The Society of Arts held their first meeting this year on Wednesday evening, in the rooms of the society, in John Street, Adelphi. Dr. Roget, vice-president, in the chair. Several new members having been balloted for, the chief business of the evening commenced by Dr. Thompson reading a paper on the arts and manufactures of Mexico and Yucatan—a very important subject, from the daily growing commerce of that wealthy republic, but which, to become interesting to the public at large, must be treated at much greater length. Dr. Thompson, being restricted as to time, could do little more than advert to the heads of a few of the more important topics, without being able to enter into any explanation of them. Dr. Thompson gave a good description of the very curious mode of making bread in Mexico, and also of some of the manufactures of the country, specimens of which he produced for the inspection of the company.

Mr. Whishaw, the secretary of the society, then read a description of an atmospheric railway without a valve, the invention of Mr. J. Pilbrow, a civil engineer, from which it appeared that a pipe or tube is laid in the earth, midway between the rails, and secured to wooden sleepers, at intervals of about thirty feet, and fixed to boxes cast on to the tube on each side, in each of which works a vertical spindle or axis, to which are fixed two small cog-wheels or pinions, the one being inside the box, and the other outside. A diaphragm or piston works within the tube, as in the original atmospheric railway tube, to which, however, is attached a rack, so that when the piston is moved by the exhaustion of the tube in front of the piston the rack is moved with it, and which, working on two or more of the lower or under pinions, causes the upper pinions to revolve at the same time and the same velocity. A second rack, of the same length as that within the tube, is attached to the first carriage, and as the upper pinions revolve, the rack, and consequently the carriage to which it is attached, moves with it. Thus the longitudinal valve required in Samuda's railway is dispensed with; besides which, it appears that branch and cross lines may be effected without difficulty upon the main trunk. This invention was illustrated by a model; and if the effective operation of it be commensurate with that of the experiment, we have no hesitation in saying that it will prove to be one of very great importance in railway progress. A good deal of discussion took place upon the subject of its merits and demerits amongst the scientific gentlemen present. The meeting then separated.

ASTRONOMICAL APPEARANCES IN JANUARY.—The frosty nights of January are usually favourable for astronomical observations. At the commencement of this month the planet Mercury will be visible near the western horizon about half an hour after the setting of the sun. Saturn may be seen (if the air should be very clear) a few degrees above him. But the most interesting planet at this time is Jupiter; for, throughout this month, during the evenings, he will deck the southern and western heavens with his majestic rays, when his belts and satellites will interest and instruct the telescopic observer. A phenomenon of frequent occurrence through the year will be discernible, for a view of which youthful and amateur observers should be on the alert. We allude to a transit of one of Jupiter's satellites across the face of the planet. These satellites or "moons" are four in number, and as they perform their several revolutions in different periods, their relative positions are of course infinitely varied; but they are generally arranged nearly in a straight line with an oblique direction. Sometimes two of them are seen on one side of the planet, and two on another; sometimes two only are visible, while the other two are either eclipsed by the body or the shadow of Jupiter; and sometimes all the four may be seen on one side, and in a straight line from the planet, in the order of their respective distances. On the 12th day of this month the second satellite will be eclipsed. On the 18th, the first. On the 19th, the second. On the 10th day of the month the first satellite will pass over the face of the planet. On the 30th, the second will make a similar transit. In addition to these phenomena, the progress of a shadow on the face of the planet, from one of the satellites, forms an interesting spectacle. The eclipses of Jupiter's satellites furnish navigators with the most important signals for determining the longitude of places on the earth. Mars is to be seen in the south-east before sunrise; on the morning of the 4th, he will appear in the neighbourhood of the crescent moon. Venus is a splendid object at day-break, and may be readily identified by her excessive brightness.

HOUSE OF BISHOP BONNER, NEAR SPITALFBELDS.

The residence of Bonner, Bishop of London, now in the course of removal, that its site may be included in the new East London or Victoria Park, is situated at the north eastern extremity of London, at the edge of the land called Bonner's Fields. This episcopal palace of the sixteenth century has been divided into five separate dwellings, part having been occupied as a boarding-school, and part (as shown in the cut) is a public-house, with the ground annexed to it, used as a tea garden and bowling green. Many coats of plaster and whitewash, with other repairs and alterations for the convenience of the inhabitants, have obliterated much of the original character of this ancient place, but its general aspect is that of a substantial old English hall. The interior, as far as we have had an opportunity of observing, retains but few indications of its former state. Many of the rooms are panelled, but the wood-work is slight, and evidently of a later period; and underneath the east wing is a small cell, where it is said that certain of Bonner's guests, whose theological tenets were not in harmony with his own, were wont to experience unwelcome hospitality. More probably, however, this cell contained the wherewithal to cheer the spirits of those who sat at the board above-stairs. Those who may have an opportunity of watching the progress of demolition may very likely be rewarded by the observation of interesting vestiges of the old building, which may have been concealed by more recent additions.

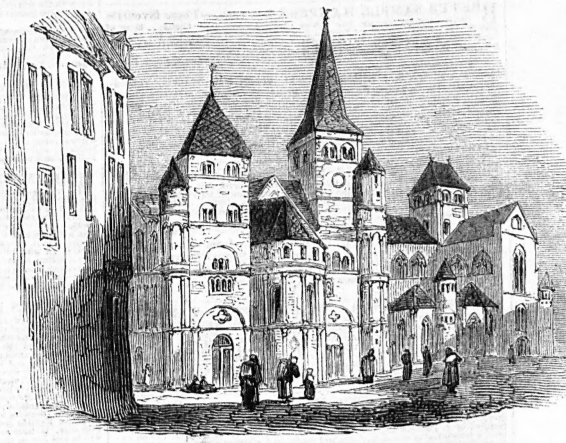


BONNER'S HALL (now in course of demolition, Dec. 1844, to make space for Victoria Park).

THE HOLY ROBE OF CHRIST.

The present year has been made memorable to the citizens of the very ancient city of Treves, by the exposition of that most sacred relic, the Holy Robe of Jesus Christ, said to be the veritable garment worn by our Saviour at the time of his crucifixion —the seamless garment for which the soldiers cast lots (John, xix. 23, 24.).

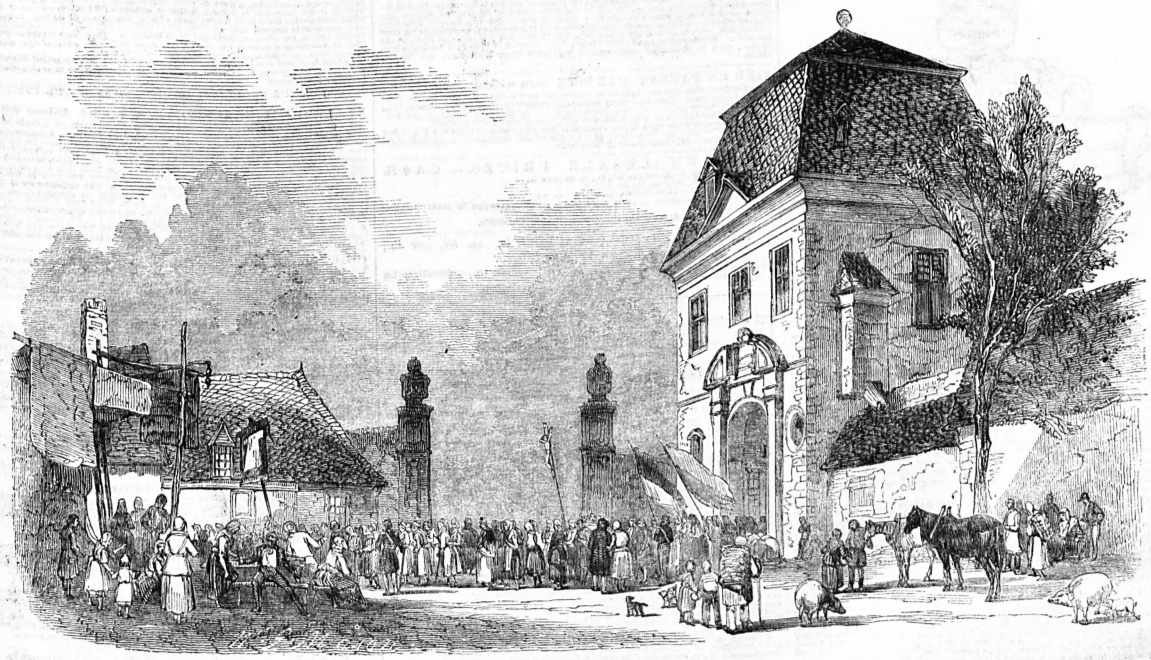
This exposition takes place every thirty years, and, as may well be imagined, the circumstance creates the most lively interest, accompanied by an intense religious feeling in the breasts of the numerous pilgrims who visit it. This most holy relic is placed upon the high altar of the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Helen, which is richly dressed for the occasion. It is encased in a frame covered with plate glass of its own form, and is surrounded by innumerable candles of various sizes. The altar is approached by many steps on each side, and the picturesque effect of this arrangement is further heightened by one or two steps, at intervals, in the floor, so that the long line of pilgrims on their way down the side aisle and up to the altar is varied by these differences in height. Twenty thousand pilgrims each day are said to have paid their devotions to this relic. They come in processions of hundreds, and sometimes thousands; are of various grades, but mostly — indeed, almost wholly — peasants. The lame, the blind, and the sick are not few in their ranks, and it is observable that the majority are women. They are constantly arriving, pouring in at the several gates of the city in an almost continual stream, accompanied by priests, banners, and crosses, and alternately singing and praying. They are many of them heavily laden, their packs on their backs, their bright brass pans, pitchers, and tea-kettles of all shapes in their hands, or slung on their arms, while their fingers are busily employed with their beads. Wayworn and footsore, fatigued and hungry, they yet pursue their toilsome march, intent upon the attainment of the one object of their pilgrimage. It is curious and beautiful to see their long lines of procession in the open country, wending their slow way over the hills, and to hear their hymns, mellowed by distance into a pleasant sound, across the broad Rhine. There have been, this year, processions from Germany, Belgium, Holland, France, Hungary, and even Switzerland and Italy, and during the whole of their journeys they sing and pray almost continually. The accomplishment of their pilgrimages entitles them, by payment of a small offering, to certain absolutions and indulgences. The pure-minded peasant girl seeks remission of sins, the foodless peasant a liberty to eat what the expenses of this pilgrimage will perhaps deprive him of the means of obtaining. The city is literally thronged with them, and the scene in the market-place at nightfall is in the highest degree interesting and picturesque. You stand in the midst, surrounded by buildings of all ages and forms, ornamented with figures of saints and warriors in stone, bronze, stucco, and wood carved and painted. Down every alley and archway is to be seen some venerable morsel of antiquity. Near the centre is the market fountain, and close by it a curious Saxon cross or pillar of granite, set up in commemoration of the appearance of a fiery cross, said by tradition to have been seen in the sky about the year 958. Down the street before you rises the venerable cathedral, once the palace of the Empress Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great, and given up by her to be converted into a house of God, its Byzantine arches of coloured stone giving it the appearance of an eastern building. Adjoining it is the beautiful early-pointed Gothic church of our Lady. To the left the more ancient Roman gateway called the Porta Nigra. On all sides, mixed up with marketable commodities of all colours, booths, and benches, and tables for the sale of rosaries, trinkets, and pictures of the holy robe lie on straw, which is strewn for the purpose; the various groups of pilgrims in all the different costumes of their several countries. Some are still praying, always aloud, some spreading the frugal meal, or boiling their kettles of brass, or quietly sleeping away the fatigues of many a mile. On one hand you still hear the sacred chant or the simple hymn, on the other the more boisterous song of mirth, for the beer-glass and the flask are not wanting to fill up the measure of variety.



EXTERIOR OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY ROBE AT TREVES.

Six weeks were appointed for the duration of the exposition of the holy robe, but in consequence of the continued and increasing numbers of devotees towards the close of the term, an additional week has this year been granted.

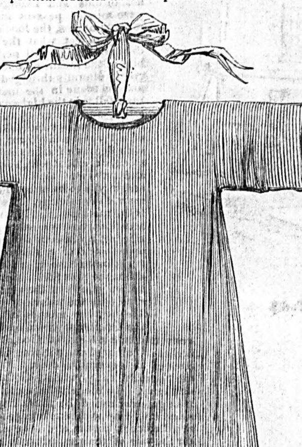
The object of all this interest and devotion, the coat without seam of our Saviour, so said to be, is a simple tunic, apparently of linen or cotton, of a fabric similar to the closely woven mummy-cloth of the Egyptians. It is undoubtedly of very high antiquity. Its form is precisely that of the modern Arab frock or tunic, said by the present natives of Syria to be of the same shape as that generally worn by all classes from time immemorial. Like the



PROCESSION OF THE HOLY SHIRT AT TREVES.

modern dress of the Arabs, its colour appears to have been originally blue, though now discoloured by time to a rust coloured brown. When not girded up at the waist, it would reach to the ancles, the sleeve reaching to the wrist. Its history, according to Professor Marx, who has written an elaborate account of it, a work having the approval of the bishop, is authenticated as far back as 1157 by written testimony, it having been mentioned as then existing in the cathedral of Treves, by Frederic I. in a letter addressed to Hillen, Archbishop of Treves in that year. Its earliest history depends wholly on tradition, which says, that it was obtained by the Empress Helena in the year 326, while in the Holy Land, whither she went for the express purpose of obtaining relics of our Saviour and his followers; that she gave it to the see of Treves, and that it was deposited in the cathedral of that city; that it was afterwards lost, having been hidden in undisturbed times within the walls of the cathedral, and rediscovered under the Archbishop, John I., in 1196; that it was again hidden for the same reason, and brought to light and exposed to the wondering multitude in 1512, on the occasion of the famous diet of Treves, under the Emperor Maximilian.

"Since this last epoch," says the author of the work already quoted, "the history of the Holy Robe has been often discussed, written, and sung, because it has been often publicly exposed, and at short intervals, whenever political troubles have not prevented."



THE HOLY ROBE.

ANACREONTIC.

BY A FOOTMAN.

It's wery well to talk in praise
Of Tea and Water-drinking ways,
In proper time and place;
Of sober draughts, so clear and cool,
Dipp'd out of a transparent pool
Reflecting heaven's face.

Of babbling brooks, and purling rills,
And streams as gushes from the hills,
It's wery well to talk;—
But what becomes of all sich schemes,
With ponds of ice, and running streams,
As doesn't even walk?

When Winter comes with piercing cold,
And all the rivers, new or old,
Is frozen far and wide:
And limpid springs is solid stuff,
And chrystal pools is hard enough
To skate upon, and slide;—

What then are thirsty men to do,
But drink of ale, and porter too,
Champagne as makes a fizz;
Port, sherry, or the Rhenish sort,
And p'rhaps a drop of summut short—



The water-pipes is friz!

LITTLE LESSONS FOR LITTLE POLITICIANS.

(From "Punch.")

In Words of One Syllable.

Mike Gibbs was a strange boy. He cou'd not do a sum, or, at least, he would not, when he was bid. Mike said he was fond of his books, and he would not give up his books or let them be seen. What an odd freak on the part of Mike Gibbs!

In Words of One and Two Syllables.

Mas-ter Har-ry Brough-am was ve-ry fond of throw-ing stones and letting off squibs, and would not mind his "*Punch*." He would of-ten be ve-ry cru-el to o-ther boys, and he did run af-ter Mas-ter Camp-bell for the pur-pose of beat-ing him. He would ask Mas-ter Lynd-hurst to help him to wor-ry poor Mas-ter Camp-bell. But Har-ry Brough-am was a cle-ver boy, though he was al-ways in dis-grace for his tricks. He would try ve-ry hard to take the place of o-ther boys; but he was so gid-dy he could not keep what he got. He had a quar-rel with Mas-ter Mel-bourne, in which he came off the worst, and he was made to stand up like a dunce on a form, though he said ve-ry rude-ly if it had been a bench he would have been quite con-tent, for to get put up-on the bench was all he wanted. Was not Har-ry Brough-am a ve-ry naugh-ty boy?

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—One of the brilliant Novelties is CHILD'S CROMATROPE, New Subjects in Nature and Art for the PROTEOSCOPE. The PHYSIOSCOPE. The first Exhibition of a Series of beautiful DISSOLVING VIEWS. Dr. RYAN and Professor BACHHOFFNER'S varied LECTURES daily. Dr. RYAN also lectures on the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY. The whole of the Lectures abound in interesting Experiments. SUBMARINE EXPERIMENTS by means of the DIVER and DIVING-BELL. The COLOSSAL ELECTRICAL MACHINE, &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price. A New Edition of the Catalogue, price 1s.

ROYAL MUSIC INSTITUTION, No. 6. New Burlington Street, London, late the mansion of the Dowager Countess of Cork and Orrery.—R. COCKS and Co., Musicsellers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, very respectfully take leave to inform the Nobility, Gentry, the Musical Profession, and the Public, that they have REMOVED their establishment to the above spacious premises, and they take the present opportunity to return their sincere and grateful thanks for the distinguished patronage they have hitherto enjoyed during the last twenty-two years, and earnestly hope to merit its continuance by strict attention to future favours.—Dec. 21. 1844.

NEW CHRISTMAS GROUP.—Madame Tussaud and Sons' greatest effort, which may challenge Europe. The House of Brunswick at one view:—George I., George II., George III., and George IV.; William IV., Queen Charlotte, Queen Caroline, Princess Charlotte Coburg; the Dukes of York, Kent, Sussex, and Cambridge, &c. The robes of George IV. restored; the British Orders of the Garter, Bath, Thistle, St. Patrick; the National Group; Mr. Cobden, and Tom Thumb.
"This is one of the best exhibitions in the metropolis."—The Times.
Open from Eleven till Four, and from Seven till Ten. Admittance, One Shilling; Napoleon Room, Sixpence. Bazaar, Baker Street, Portman Square.

CHINESE COLLECTION, Hyde Park Corner.—On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings, during this week, will be produced, in a style of appropriate splendour, the IMPERIAL DRAGON FETE, another remarkable Chinese Festival, which from centuries prior to the Christian Era has been continued to the present time, and is, at particular seasons, participated in by all classes of the Three Hundred Million Inhabitants of the Celestial Empire.
The gorgeous decorations apparent, in the celebration of this Brilliant Fete, far surpasses all the varied splendours of European pageantry. A full Military Band will be in attendance every Evening.
The Chinese Collection is Open Daily from Ten till Dusk; and in the Evening, brilliantly illuminated from Seven till Ten.—ADMISSION ONE SHILLING.

CITY of LONDON SCHOOL, Milk Street, Cheapside. Established by Act of Parliament, and under the Superintendence of the Corporation of London. Head Master, the Rev. G. F. W. Mortimer, D.D., of Queen's College, Oxford. This school will be RE-OPENED after the Christmas Vacation on Tuesday, January 14. Persons desirous of entering their sons as pupils may obtain prospectuses of the school, containing also particulars of the foundation scholarships, exhibitions, and other advantages attached to it, together with forms of application for admission, at the Secretary's office, between the hours of ten and four.
THOS. BREWER, Secretary.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Watchmakers, No. 9. Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, request the attention of Purchasers to their stock of London made PATENT LEVER WATCHES, which are manufactured by themselves in their own house. In silver cases, with the detached escapement and jewelled, the prices are Four and a Half Guineas, Six, and Eight Guineas each; or in Gold Cases, Ten, Twelve, Fourteen, and Sixteen Guineas each. The very large stock offered for selection includes every description, enabling a customer to select that which is more particularly adapted to his own use.

AMUSING GAMES.—The following entertaining and amusing GAMES are made and SOLD by S. and J. FULLER, at their Temple of Fancy, 34. Rathbone Place, and may be had of all the Booksellers and Toymen both in town and country:—The Tournament, or the Combat of the Knights, price 18s.; Round Hazard, or the Devil among the Tailors, price 30s.; the Heiress and her Suitors (a round game, adapted for the play of eight persons, wherein much amusement and speculation is produced), fitted up in a box, price 10s.

FLUTES, 78. STRAND.—Eight-keyed Cocoa Flutes, with patent head, silver keys (double springs), tips, &c., with rosewood case, cleaner, and instruction book, 5l. 5s., or German silver, including case, &c., 2l. 12s. 6d., manufactured by HENRY FENTUM, Professor of the Flute, 78. Strand, London. Flutes repaired and taken in exchange. The Polka for Flute and Piano, price 3s.

SPARKLING EPERNAY CHAMPAGNE, 43s.
BRILLIANT AY CREAMING SILLERY, 60s.
Mr. T. W. STAPLETON, of Colonial Chambers, Crutched Friars, begs to announce his return from the above vineyards, and to express his most grateful thanks to the numerous Nobility, Officers, Gentry, and public establishments, who have by their liberal patronage and assiduous recommendations enabled him to remit to the vineyard proprietors (although no wine merchant), in 12 months only, the enormous sum of 4700l., the fame of which has procured him the consignment of the above wines, of the choicest growth, from the most esteemed properties, at prices unprecedented.—Money returned on demand if not approved within two years.
N.B. Military Messes and the Clubs of the elite will find these wines equal to those for which they are paying from 66s. to 70s.

BRETT'S SAMPLE HAMPERS, 20s. each.—These favourite little packages contain two bottles of Brett's Improved Cognac; three of pure British Geneva; one of old Jamaica Rum; with two pint bottles of the Liqueur Ginger Brandy, recommended by the Faculty. Either of the BRANDIES, in any quantity, at 18s. per Imperial Gallon, or in sealed bottles 3s. 6d. each.
HENRY BRETT and CO., Old Furnival's Inn, Holborn Bars.

T. TAYLOR'S CELEBRATED GINGER WINE, recommended by the Faculty for spasms, flatulency, &c. &c., as well as being a most delicious drink when diluted with spring water. Town and country dealers, finding the decided perference given to T. Taylor's Ginger Wine, are too commonly induced (by a slight advantage in price), to substitute an article of inferior quality. Families may protect themselves from such imposition by observing that the genuine cannot be sold under 18s. per dozen, and that the cork of every bottle is branded with his name and address, and covered with a patent metallic capsule, embossed with an emblem of the British Lion, and the inscription, "T. Taylor, 38. Brook Street, Holborn Bars."

PATENT WARM AIR STOVES.—JEREMIAH EVANS and CO. respectfully acquaint the public, that they have just completed a large stock of improved WARM AIR, and every other description of STOVES, for churches, halls, offices, shops, and all places requiring artificial heat. Houses, conservatories, &c. heated by a newly-invented hot-water apparatus on very moderate terms. Manufactory, 33. King William Street, London Bridge.

IMPORTANT.—CASH BUYERS save from Five to Eight Shillings in each hat, by buying at D'Alembert and Morgan's Factory, 19. Regent Street, Waterloo Place, London; or at their Agent's, 127. St. James's Street, Brighton. D'Alembert and Morgan's hats are decidedly the best shaped, lightest, and most serviceable in England. They hat by contract, and liberally execute country and shipping orders.

FISHER and CO.'S FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT is now replete with every variety of WINTER CLOTHING, consisting of Travelling Wrappers, 10s. 6d., 15s., and 21s.; Beaver and Milled Cloth Codrington and Chesterfield Coats, 21s., 30s., and 42s.; Dress Coats, superfine cloth, 30s. to 42s.; Frock Coats, faced with Silk, 35s. to 45s.; Doe-skin Trowsers, 10s. to 18s. 6d.; Fancy Waistcoats, 6s. to 10s. 6d.; Boys' and Youths' Clothing; Shooting Jackets, 9s. 6d. to 18s.; a Suit of Superfine Black Cloth, 3l.; Extra quality, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 4s., at FISHER and CO.'s, Tailors, 31. KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, opposite the Monument.

ITALIAN ALABASTER, Marble, Bronze, and Derbyshire Spar Ornaments, for the drawing-room, library, and dining-room, consisting of groups, figures, vases, inkstands, candlesticks, paperweights, &c., imported and manufactured by J. TENNANT, late Mawe, 149. Strand, London. J. Tennant has an extensive assortment of minerals, shells, and fossils, and arranges elementary collections to facilitate the study of mineralogy, conchology and geology, at 2, 5, 10, 20, to 50 guineas each. He also gives private instruction in geological mineralogy.

SHADED WOOLS for CROCHET, KNITTING, NETTING, &c.—A Superb Assortment of Wools of all kinds, in every size and colour, plain, chine, and shaded, including the four-thread or Berlin wool, and the imperial eight-thread or double Berlin, in a great variety of rich and fanciful combinations of colours. All these wools, spun expressly for this house, are remarkable for their quality, and present beyond all comparison the largest and best-assorted stock in the kingdom. Berlin patterns and every other article, whether of British or foreign manufacture, used in decorative needlework.—WILKS'S Wool Warehouse, 186. Regent Street.

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLES burn without snuffing, like the finest wax, and are cheaper, in proportion to the light given, than the commonest tallow ones. They are sold by respectable Dealers throughout the country, at or under One Shilling per lb., and wholesale to the Trade by EDWARD PRICE and CO., Belmont, Vauxhall; and PALMER and CO., Sutton Street, Clerkenwell.
Purchasers must insist upon being supplied in the shops with "PRICE'S PATENT CANDLES," or they are very likely to get some of the imitations, on account of the greater profit afforded to the dealer by these latter.

TEA.—WHOLESALE PRICES.—CASH.
Black, 2s. 8d., 3s., 3s. 4d., 3s. 8d., 4s., 4s. 4d., and 5s.
Green, 3s. 4d., 3s. 8d., 4s., 5s., 6s., and 7s.
Coffee, 9d., 10d., 1s., 1s. 2d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 8d.
The above are the wholesale rates, from which no allowance can be made, however large the order.
Mansell and Co., 2. Bucklersbury, Cheapside.

FINEST MOCHA COFFEE, 1s. 8d. per lb.,
2. Bucklersbury, Cheapside.
Good, useful Coffee, 10d. to 1s.; fine, from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.
Large consumers of coffee, hotels, and coffee-houses will effect a considerable saving by purchasing at this establishment.
Mansell and Co., 2. Bucklersbury, Cheapside.

CARRIAGE FREE.
IN consequence of the facility of railroad conveyance, we have made arrangements with the principal carrying establishments to deliver, free of expense, which arrangement extends only to those orders that exceed 6lb. weight of tea.
Mansell and Co., 2. Bucklersbury, Cheapside.

TEA.—WHOLESALE PRICES.—CASH.—Black, 2s. 8d., 3s., 3s. 4d., 3s. 8d., 4s., 4s. 4d., and 5s.; Green, 3s. 4d., 3s. 8d., 4s., 5s., 6s., and 7s. Coffee, 9d., 10d., 1s., 1s. 2d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 8d.
The above are the wholesale rates, from which no allowance can be made, however large the order.
MANSELL and Co., 2. Bucklersbury, Cheapside.

DINNER SERVICE, TABLE GLASS, &c.
SANDER and CO., 319 and 320. HOLBORN (Corner of Southampton Buildings, and opposite Gray's Inn Gate), have constantly on view the Largest Stock in London of Table Glass, plainly or elegantly cut; Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services and Toilet Sets in China, Ironstone, and Earthenware; Ornamental China, Papier Mache, and Iron Tea Trays; Chandeliers, Lustres, Argand, Vesta, and other Lamps; Hall Lanterns, stained or plain; Alabaster Figures, Vases, &c.
Parties favouring this Establishment with a visit, will obtain every information relative to Prices, and will not be importuned to make purchases.
Goods delivered in Town and at the Docks, Cartage Free.

A SUPERIOR and DELICATE GRUEL.—ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS surpass every thing of the sort for making a pure and nutritious gruel. It is deprived of those unpleasant qualities which common gruel generally contains, and which produce heartburn and acidity in the stomach. Persons suffering with colds, also invalids and children, will find great advantage by taking it as their customary supper food in the winter months.
Robinson and Bellville, purveyors to the Queen, sole manufacturers, 64. Red Lion Street, Holborn, London, and to be had of all respectable grocers, druggists, and oilmen, in town and country, in packets of 6d., 1s., and in canisters at 2s. each.
To insure having the genuine patent Groats, it is requisite on purchasing to be particular in asking for "Robinson's," and to see that each packet or canister bears the signature of "Matts. Robinson;" as spurious imitations, under a variety of names, and chiefly composed of potato flour and mixed meals, are daily foisted on the public as substitutes.

MOURNING AND MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, 59. OXFORD STREET, between Berners and Wells Streets.
MRS. STOVELL begs most respectfully to acquaint those ladies in search of Novelties that her show-room is replete with the present fashion. Mourning Bonnets being particularly studied, everything is kept ready for dress or complimentary.

HASTINGS.—EMARY'S ALBION HOTEL, centre of the Marine Parade, with a complete southerly aspect, and commanding as fine and extensive a view of the sea, equal to any Hotel on the southern coast of England. Its proximity to the Baths and Libraries combine to render it a most desirable residence for families and gentlemen visiting Hastings, either for health or pleasure. Letters for terms or information required respecting houses or apartments will meet with prompt attention.

IMPROVEMENTS in CHELSEA.—An application has been made by the Commissioners for the Improvement of Chelsea, for the site of the present Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, together with the extensive grounds attached, in order that the contemplated new road may be continued in the direction of Sloane Square. An Act of Parliament for this purpose is to be applied for at the ensuing session. Under these circumstances, the new building at Brompton, designed by F. J. Francis, Esq., the talented pupil of Mr. Hooper, cannot be proceeded with too rapidly—at least as much perseverance as the funds will permit. The contemplated improvements in Chelsea were very much required. In bad weather, the main thoroughfare, known as King's Road East, is almost impassable, both from its narrowness and bad condition.

EASE AND COMFORT FOR TENDER FEET.
HALL and Co., Sole Patentees, Wellington Street, Strand, London.—The Pannus Corium, or Leather Cloth Boots and Shoes—ease and comfort in walking, combined with durability, are the recommendations of these articles; they never draw the feet, and are softer, easier, lighter, and more elastic than any other Boots and Shoes. The Spring Boots are much approved: they supersede lacing or buttoning, and are a great support to the ankle. Also, the much-approved Patent India-Rubber Waterproof Goloshes, and H. and Co.'s portable Waterproof Dresses for Gentlemen, 21s. the suit; Ladies' Cardinal Cloaks, 18s.; they can be carried in the pocket with convenience.

FOR WINTER WRAPPERS, GREAT COATS, and OUTSIDE GARMENTS of all kinds, see Berdoe's Waterproof Clothing Establishment, 69. Cornhill, where an inspection is confidently invited of a large and superior stock of first-rate garments of the above description, at reasonable charges, and really waterproof; also of Berdoe's well-known Frock for all seasons (which has stood the test of more than six years' extensive trial, and completely superseded the "Mackintosh"). Shooting Jackets, &c., the above made to measure, at the same charges, in a few hours.
W. Berdoe, Tailor, Waterproofer, &c., 69. Cornhill (North side).

SMITH'S NEW LIQUID SILVER, 1s. per bottle, or four in one, 3s., replaces in one instant the silver upon the worn-off parts of plated articles, changing their coppery appearance to the beauty, brilliancy, and durability of new silver. The GOLD REVIVER, 2s. 6d. per bottle, restores the original splendour of tarnished or fly-spotted gilding. The NEW GOLD VARNISH, 1s. 6d., replaces the gilding where off. NEW LACKER REVIVER, 1s. 6d., renders soiled or tarnished ormolu, lacker, and bronze equal to new. Note the name and address, SMITH and Co., 281. Strand, exactly opposite Norfolk Street.—Agents wanted.

HEAL and SON'S LIST of BEDDING, containing a full description of weights, sizes, and prices, by which purchasers are enabled to judge the articles that are best suited to make a good set of bedding. Sent free by post, on application to their establishment, the largest in London, exclusively for the manufacture and sale of bedding (no bedsteads or other furniture being kept). Heal and Son, Feather Dressers and Bedding Manufacturers, 196. (opposite the Chapel) Tottenham Court Road.

WINTER OVER-COATS, WRAPPERS, &c.—Messrs. BURCH and LUCAS (late J. Albert) respectfully invite Gentlemen to view their New and Fashionable Assortment of Patent and Beaufort Beavers, Fancy Vestings, Trouserings, &c., for the approaching season. The style and cut of every garment are guaranteed equal to any of the first houses at the West End, at prices in unison with the economy of the times; and they feel confident that gentlemen who may do them the honour will be perfectly satisfied with any garment that leaves their Establishment.
A large assortment of Great Coats kept ready made, in all the different and most approved forms, agreeable to the prevailing taste. Being made under the superintendence of the Proprietors, they are enabled to speak confidently as to their superiority over all garments of a slop description, which are entirely excluded from this Establishment.—52. King William Street, London Bridge, opposite the Statue.

COMFORT and AMUSEMENT for the BLIND.—WEDGWOOD'S HIGHLY-IMPROVED NOCTOGRAPH.—By this invention, persons who have had the misfortune to lose their sight, or whose sight is impaired, are enabled to correspond with their friends with the greatest facility, and without any one to look over them. The apparatus is extremely simple, and so easy to use, that a child may write with it after five minutes' instruction. It is also eminently calculated to assist aged and nervous persons, who find it difficult to manage common pens and ink, the pen (or style) requiring neither feeding or repairing, and the ink made use of is in so portable a form as to preclude the possibility of blotting.—Manufactory, 4. Rathbone Place, London.

WEDGWOOD'S MANIFOLD WRITER.—This invention will enable you to produce a letter and its copy at one operation, or if you require it, a letter, copy, and duplicate, all fac-similes, and in a permanent, unchangeable ink, and written with a single pen or style that is so durable as to require no mending, and always writes the same. The apparatus is portable as a small writing-case, and very cheap. It affords the means of effecting an immense saving, as well as despatch in business, and precludes the possibility of fraud from forgery or alterations in documents written with it. To merchants, bankers, members of parliament, and solicitors, and, indeed, to all who write much, and desire to keep copies of their letters, or to send duplicate letters abroad, this invention will prove invaluable. Price 16s., 21s., 30s., 42s., with common pens, ink, and sealing wax. Coomb's Patent Light, very complete for persons travelling or going abroad, either in Russia or morocco portfolios, 4l. 4s.—Manufactory, 4. Rathbone Place, Oxford Street.

WATCHES by WEBSTER and SON, Chronometer Makers to the Lords of the Admiralty. W. and Son's establishment for the manufacture of watches and clocks is the oldest in London, having continued in Cornhill 131 years. An extensive stock for selection, finished with the utmost care, at the lowest prices consistent with security for the finest manufacture and the maintenance of that reputation for superior workmanship which has distinguished their house for so many years. Compensated duplex and lever watches, to counteract the variations of temperature, upon the principle of their chronometers, to which Government awarded the prizes three years in succession; small elegant lever and horizontal watches in gold cases, engraved or engine-turned for ladies or gentlemen; small flat silver detached lever and horizontal watches, for youths, at very moderate prices; marine and pocket chronometers, new and second-hand; ornamental and every description of clocks; regulators upon the most approved principles. Superior workmen are employed upon the premises in the repairing department for English and foreign work. The utmost value allowed for old watches in exchange. Webster and Son's publication, with their equation table for the present year, will be sent free on the receipt of two postage stamps.—74. Cornhill.

THE ATRAPILATORY, or LIQUID HAIR DYE, the only dye that really answers for all colours, and does not require redoing but as the hair grows, as it never fades or acquires that unnatural red or purple tint common to all other dyes. ROSS and SONS can with the greatest confidence recommend the above dye as infallible, if done at their establishment; and ladies or gentlemen requiring it are requested to bring a friend or servant with them to see how it is used, which will enable them to do it afterwards without the chance of failure. Several private apartments devoted entirely to the above purpose, and some of their establishment having used it, the effect produced can be at once seen. They think it necessary to add, that by attending strictly to the instructions given with each bottle of dye, numerous persons have succeeded equally well without coming to them.
Address Ross and Sons, 119 and 120. Bishopsgate Street, the celebrated Perruquiers, Perfumers, Hair-cutters, and Hair-dyers. N.B. Parties attended at their own residences, whatever the distance.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE LADIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.
HARRIOTT'S ZOALEIPHAR, a Purified Animal Oil for the Hair. This preparation is, as its name implies, entirely an Animal Oil carefully purified. It is much preferred by the many who have used it, to the numerous Vegetable Oils, and other compounds of impure grease; the former, from its drying nature, being injurious instead of beneficial to the hair; and the latter, independent of its impurities, being less diffuse on account of its consistency. The Zoaleiphar will nourish and strengthen the hair, and promote the growth where, from illness or other causes, it has fallen off; it will remove dandriff, promote the curl, and give to the hair a most beautifully soft and brilliantly glossy appearance. The diffusiveness of its nature and permanency of its effects render the Zoaleiphar an economical oil. Prepared only and sold by G. H. Wardale and Co., 38. St. Mary Axe, London; sold also by Sanger, 150. Oxford Street; Hannay and Co., 63. Oxford Street; Barclay and Co., Farringdon Street; Rossi, 250. Regent Street; Low and Co., 330. Strand; Johnston, 68. Cornhill, and other respectable Perfumers, Chemists, and Hair-dressers in Town and Country. Price 2s. per bottle; three in one, 5s. None are genuine unless the label bear the signature of G. H. Wardale and Co.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.—At this peculiar season of festivity and mirth, when friends and lovers assemble at the social board, or whirl in the giddy mazes of the dance, both sexes are more than usually desirous of shining in personal attraction, and devote a greater share of attention to the toilet; it is at this particular season that the virtues and singularly happy properties of those auxiliaries of personal beauty,

ROWLAND'S UNIQUE PREPARATIONS,

shine pre-eminent in their power; while the rich luxuriant tress, the white and swan-like neck, and the pearly set of teeth, form admirable trophies of their inestimable qualities! The august patronage conceded by our gracious Queen, and the several Sovereigns of Europe, together with the beauties which adorn the circles of princely and regal magnificence; and the confirmation by experience of the infallible efficacy of these creative renovating Specifics, have characterised them with perfection, and given them a celebrity unparalleled. They have proved the theme of the poet; they are celebrated in the periodical literature of the whole civilised world; the lays of Byron; and the voice of the universal press have proclaimed the incomparable virtues of the "Oil Macassar," and of its accompanying preparations. As presents for both sexes, none can be more recommendatory, or more now in general use.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

Is a delightfully fragrant and transparent preparation for the hair; and, as an invigorator and beautifier, is beyond all precedent. It bestows the most brilliant gloss, together with a strong tendency to curl.
Price 3s. 6d., 7s.; Family Bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d., and double that size 21s. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

Is an odoriferous creamy Liquid—the only safe and efficacious preparation for dissipating every Imperfection of the Skin. The radiant bloom it imparts to the Cheek, and the softness and delicacy it induces on the Hands, Arms, and Neck, render it indispensable to every Toilet.—Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE,

A White Powder, compounded of the rarest and most fragrant Exotics. It bestows on the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness, frees them from Tartar, and imparts to the Gums a healthy firmness, and to the Breath a grateful sweetness and perfume.—Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

CAUTION.

Unprincipled Shopkeepers, for the sake of gaining a trifle more profit, vend the most SPURIOUS COMPOUNDS under the same names (some under the IMPLIED sanction of Royalty). It is therefore imperative on purchasers to see that the word "ROWLAND'S" is on the Wrapper of each Article. For the protection of the public from fraud and imposition, the Hon. Commissioners of Her Majesty's Stamps have authorised the Proprietors' Signature to be engraved on the Government Stamp, thus—

A. ROWLAND AND SON, 20. HATTON GARDEN,

Which is affixed on the KALYDOR and ODONTO.—Sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

*** All others are FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS."

ANTI-MONOPOLY, FREE TRADE, and FAIR PRICES. —As EASY to SELL as BUY.—Merchants, Shopkeepers, Traders, Artisans, and others that can fabricate or produce any kind of useful property, are respectfully informed that the LONDON BANK of INDUSTRY, No. 8. Margaret Street, Oxford Street, London, is expressly established and is now open for the purpose of ensuring to the before-named useful classes of society a ready market, at good prices and immediate returns. Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained as above, daily from Ten to Seven.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS

Office for Patents of Inventions and Registrations of Designs, 14. Lincoln's Inn Fields.

THE PRINTED INSTRUCTIONS gratis, and every information upon the subject of PROTECTION for INVENTIONS, either by Letters Patent or the Designs Act, may be had by applying personally, or by letter (prepaid), to Mr. Alexander Prince, at the Office, 14. Lincoln's Inn Fields.

SIX POUNDS OF TEA, whether BLACK or GREEN, for 17s.; and small bright Gunpowder, in 12lb. boxes, at 4s. 6d. per lb.—SIX POUNDS OF COFFEE for 5s.—EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY'S Offices, 9. Great St. Helen's Church, Bishopsgate Street.

CHILDREN'S BEAVER BONNETS AND HATS.

AN extensive and varied assortment of the most fashionable Beaver Hats and Bonnets, at prices that will suit the views of the Ready Money Purchaser. Also best French Silk or Velvet Napped Hats, 9s. 6d. to 18s. Gentlemen's best superfine Beaver Hats, short naps, 21s. Second qualities, 16s.; third do., a very superior hat, 12s. and 14s.; best Livery Hats, 16s.; Ladies' Riding Hats, 10s. 6d. to 21s.; Perring's Patent Light Ventilating Hats, 10s. 6d. to 21s.; best Gossamer Hats, 6s. 3d.; Youths' best superfine Beaver Hats, 8s. 6d. to 12s.; Youths' best Gossamer ditto, 5s. 6d.; Youths' and Children's Caps in Cloth, Velvet, Hair, Fur, &c. Also Gent.'s Travelling and other Caps in every variety.

Cecil House, 85. Strand, and 251. Regent Street.

UMBRELLAS.—W. and J. SANGSTER beg to call the attention of the Public to their Patent Umbrella, which continues to be so greatly approved of. They are made on the same principle as the Sylphide Parasol, the convenience of which has been universally admitted.

W. and J. Sangster, Patentees, 140. Regent Street, and 91. Fleet Street.

N.B. No additional charge is made for Umbrellas with this improvement.

COOKING APPARATUS.—BURBIDGE and HEALY'S COOKING APPARATUS, combining Sylvester's patents. This cooking range possesses a combination of novel principles, which renders it superior to anything of the kind ever yet offered to the public. It has now had the test of experience, and is proved to be, in the hands of the most inexperienced cook, a very convenient and perfect cooking apparatus, but when used according to the intention of the inventor, it is found to be the ne plus ultra, and must ultimately supersede all others. To be seen in use daily at 130. Fleet Street.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL for the DESTITUTE SICK and DISEASED, Gray's Inn Road (late Greville Street). Founded A. D. 1828.

PATRON—THE QUEEN.

Patients admitted, night and day, without letters of recommendation.

In consequence of the number of wretched applicants crowding the gates of this Hospital, the Committee feel it their imperative duty to make an earnest appeal to the public for continued support, to enable them to admit and relieve the distressing cases that hourly present themselves.

Donations and subscriptions are received by Messrs. Coutts and Co.; Messrs. Drummonds and Co.; Messrs. Herries and Co.; Messrs. Ransom and Co.; Messrs. Prescott, Grote, and Co.; Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths; Messrs. Glyn and Co.; Messrs. Jones, Loyd, and Co.; Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co.; Messrs. Denison, and Co.; Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co.; Messrs. Overend, Gurney, and Co.; Messrs. Nisbett and Co., Berners Street; and at the Secretary's office, by the Rev. C. Packman, Secretary.

TO the CARPET TRADE.—ROYAL PATENT VICTORIA CARPETING.—This carpeting having now most successfully stood the test of competition with other descriptions of carpeting, THE PATENT WOOLLEN CLOTH COMPANY, who are the Sole Manufacturers, inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that their patterns for the present season, in entirely new and elegant designs by the first artists of the day, are now out, and may be had at all the principal Carpet Warehouses in London, and nearly every town of the United Kingdom. Economy being now the order of the day with all classes, the public have the opportunity of purchasing an article which, in strength and durability, is superior to Kidderminster and Brussels, and at less than half the price. From the ingenious mode of manufacture it is also quite impervious to dust, an advantage not possessed by any other description of carpeting. The Public are cautioned against parties at the present time selling a stout printed drugget, and calling it the Victoria Felt Carpeting, the colours and quality of which will not bear comparison; the drugget being wove, the Patent neither wove nor spun, but felted, and as much superior to druggets as Turkey are to Kidderminster. The Company have also a large assortment of Table Covers and Window Curtains, embossed and printed in the most elegant and recherche designs and in all sizes. Tablings, Waistcoatings, and various other goods of their Patent Manufacture.—Manufactories, Elmwood Mills, Leeds, and Borough Road, London. Wholesale Warehouse, 8. Love Lane, Wood Street, Cheapside.

WOLLASTON'S PATENT GELATINE, for immediately making jellies or blanc-mange, being quickly dissolved in boiling water; it is of equal strength with the finest Russian isinglass, and perfectly free from any unpleasant taste or smell, being a perfectly pure, colourless, and soluble substance. Manufactured by Edward L. Wollaston, Dover. Sold wholesale by Barclay and Son, Farringdon Street; Edwards, 67. St. Paul's Churchyard; Evans and Lescher, Bartholomew Close; Baiss, Brothers, 125. Lower Thames Street; Snelling, 30. Fenchurch Street; Futvorge and Mudge, 58. Smithfield; and by all respectable patent medicine vendors, druggists, and Italian warehouses, in packets, at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s.

CHINESE CELESTIAL TOILET SOAP.—W. Sandwich and Co., 19. Church Street, Soho, practical perfumers and real manufacturers, the only and sole possessors of the original receipt for this exquisite article from his Celestial Majesty. W. S. and Co. can with confidence introduce this soap to the nobility, gentry, and the public. It is perfectly buoyant, and can be used in hard or salt water. Retail, price 6d. each, or 5s. a dozen; a magnificent allowance to the trade. S. and Co. also beg to recommend their brown and white Windsor and other fancy soaps, sand-balls, and tablets, variegated and plain, of every shape, size, and quality; shaving and toilet cakes, bear's grease, Circassian and cold cream, and other articles in perfumery, wholesale, retail, and for exportation, cheaper for quality than any other house in Europe. For cash only. Shippers, look to this advertisement!

N.B. The CHINESE SOAP, an Antidote or Preventive against Chapped Hands, also a Radical Cure for the Scurvy, or for Hands when they are chapped.

SILVER TEA SERVICES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, manufacturing silversmiths, 14. Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank of England, submit the price of the following Silver Tea and Coffee Services. The Cottage Pattern is plain, standing on shell feet, the tea and coffee pot with a flower ornament on the lids. The King's Pattern is richly embossed with flowers and scrolls. The shape of either is new and elegant.

Cottage Pattern.

		£	s.	d.
Strong Silver	Tea-pot	£12	0	0
Ditto	Sugar Basin	6	16	0
Ditto	Milk Ewer	4	10	0
Ditto	Coffee Pot	15	0	0
	Complete	£38	6	0

King's Pattern.

		£	s.	d.
Strong Silver	Tea-pot	£12	0	0
Ditto	Sugar Basin	7	10	0
Ditto	Cream Ewer	5	10	0
Ditto	Coffee Pot	15	0	0
	Complete	£40	0	0

A variety of upwards of fifty tea and coffee services may be seen in the show-rooms, where may be selected every article of silver requisite for the sideboard or plate chest. Pamphlets of prices, illustrated with sketches of the various articles gratis, and forwarded, postage free, to any part of the kingdom.—A. B. Savory and Sons, 14. Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank of England.

PERFECT FREEDOM from COUGHS in TEN MINUTES AFTER USE, is insured by Dr. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE OF A NINE YEARS' COUGH.

"99. High Street, Lynn, Nov. 17. 1844.

"Sir,—A Lady who had a severe cough for nine years, and could get nothing to allay it, is, from one box of the Pulmonic Wafers, enabled to speak more freely, and her cold is better than it has been the whole previous nine years. "W. BARTLE."

Dr. LOCOCK'S WAFERS are the most speedy and certain remedy for Asthma, Coughs, and all disorders of the Breath and Lungs—they have a most pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Agents, Da Silva and Co., 1. Bride Lane, Fleet Street, London. Sold by all medicine venders.

COMPOSITION for WRITING with STEEL PENS.— STEPHEN'S WRITING FLUIDS comprise the most splendid and durable colours, and the most indelible composition which art can produce; they consist of

A Blue Fluid, changing into an intense black colour.

Patent Unchangeable Blue Fluids, remaining a deep blue colour. Two sorts are prepared, a Light and Dark Blue.

A superior Black Ink, of the common character, but more fluid.

A superior Carmine Red, for contrast writing.

A Liquid Rouge Carmine, for artists and contrast writing, in glass bottles.

A Carbonaceous Record Ink, which writes instantly black, and being proof against any chemical agent, is most valuable in the prevention of frauds.

Marking Inks for Linen; Select Steel Pens; Inkholders.

Prepared by HENRY STEPHENS, the Inventor, No. 54. Stamford Street, Blackfriars Road, London, and sold by Stationers and Booksellers, in bottles, at 3d., 6d., 1s., and 3s. each.

CAUTION.—The Unchangeable Blue Fluids are patent articles; the Public are, therefore, cautioned against imitations, which are infringements; to sell or use which illegal.

Also, to Engineers, Draughtsmen, &c., STEPHENS'S RULING and MECHANICAL DRAWING INK, for Engineers, Artists, and Designers. This article will be found superior to the best Indian Ink for the above purposes. It does not smear with India-rubber, or wash off with water. It flows freely from the drawing-pen, and never corrodes or encrusts it. It may be used on a plate or slab, with a camel's-hair brush, diluting it with water, or thickening it by drying, as required. It has the advantage of being ready for immediate use.

Sold in conical-shaped Bottles, convenient for using from without any Stand, by the Inventor, Henry Stephens, 54. Stamford Street, Blackfriars Road; and by Booksellers and Stationers, at 6d. each.

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY.

EDE'S HERALDIC INK, for stamping Linen with Coronets Crests, Ciphers, Names, and Devices, more legibly, and with the same facility that Letters are stamped at the Post Office. Warranted not to corrode the Linen, run, or wash out. 2s. 6d. per case. Silver Stamps engraved to order.

"Mr. Ede has had the honour of furnishing Stamps for his Heraldic Ink for Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace. Doubtless the late felonies at the latter establishment have led to the necessity of adopting this certain mode of identifying linen."—Brighton Herald.

"Without the slightest blot or slur, the impressions are uniformly neat, sharp, and elegant." Naval and Military Gazette.

"Infinitely superior to the process generally in use. We therefore cannot too strongly recommend it."—Court Journal.

EDE'S NEW MARKING INK, for writing on Linen with a Pen. 1s. per bottle. No preparation required.

I, the Proprietor, hold myself responsible for its durability, writing blue, and, directly after the application of a hot iron, turning to a deep black; warranted to flow freely from the pen, not to injure the linen, run, or wash out.—R. B. EDE.

EDE'S IMPROVED DIAMOND CEMENT, for joining broken China, Glass, and every description of Fancy Articles, 1s. per Bottle.

"It is altogether a good thing."—Polytechnic Journal.

Manufactory, Dorking; Depots for R. B. Ede's Perfumery, Barry and Son, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, and 122. Bishopsgate Within; Wholesale and Export Agent, R. E. Dear, 20 and 21. Bishopsgate Without. Sold in every town in the Kingdom, and by Booksellers Stationers, and Chemists.

PEARS'S TRANSPARENT SOAP.—This soap stands unrivalled for its superior excellence in cleansing the skin, preserving it from the effects of the weather, sea air, &c., and improving its appearance. It removes blemishes from its surface, and never fails to render it delicately clear and beautiful. Sold at 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. per square.—Likewise, Gentlemen's Shaving Cakes, at 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. each. Globular and tabular balls at 3s. each. Pears's Botanic Cream, particularly calculated for nurseries, and persons whose skin is so tender that the application of soap is too rough and irritable to be used with pleasure. Price 2s. 6d. per pot. Liquid Bloom of Roses, which adds the most enchanting beauty to the countenance, and improves the simple charms of nature. Price 3s. 6d. per bottle. Imperial White Powder, produced from vegetables only, which, while it is the most innocent, is also the most excellent in its effects in beautifying the countenance. Price 2s. 6d. and 5s. per box.—Prepared and sold by A. and F. Pears, 55. Wells Street, Oxford Street, London.

FOR COUGHS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, ASTHMAS, &c.

POWELL'S BALSAM of ANISEED, under the immediate patronage of several of the most distinguished nobility and gentry in the kingdom. in bottles, at 1s. 1½d. to 2s. 3d. each. The following extraordinary case is inserted by particular request:—Mr. Wright, of Mile End Road, was many years afflicted with cough, shortness of breath, and sense of suffocation whenever he attempted to lie down in bed, owing to the great accumulation of viscid phlegm, which he was unable to expectorate. He had tried every means to obtain relief, but without effect; he could get no sleep but in his arm chair. In this state he continued to linger, without any hope of recovery, his friends expecting that every fit of coughing would terminate his existence. At length he was prevailed upon to try a bottle of the Balsam, and (very extraordinary!) half an hour after the first dose, he was able to lie down in his bed, and before he had taken three bottles was perfectly cured.

Prepared and sold by Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London. Sold (by appointment) by William Lyman and Co., Montreal; and most of the respectable chemists and wholesale and retail patent medicine vendors in the United Kingdom.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Observe that the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," is (by permission of her Majesty's Commissioners of Stamps) engraved in white letters upon a red ground, in the government stamp, pasted over the top of each bottle, without which it cannot be genuine.

STOOPING of the SHOULDERS and CONTRACTION of the CHEST are entirely prevented, and gently and effectually removed in Youth, and Ladies and Gentlemen, by the occasional use of the PATENT ST. JAMES'S CHEST EXPANDER, which is light, simple, easily employed outwardly or invisibly, without bands beneath the arms, uncomfortable constraint, or impediment to exercise. Sent by post, by Mr. A. BINYON, 40. Tavistock Street, Strand, London; or full particulars on receiving a postage stamp.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, CAPTAINS, &c. &c.

PAUL DE VERE and CO.'S CONCENTRATED, VEGE- TABLE, and SPICE ESSENCES for Culinary purposes, viz.:—

Celery,	Horse-radish,	Mint,	Thyme,
Marjoram,	Eschallot,	Cayenne,	Ginger,
Clove,	Mace,	Cinnamon,	Nutmeg,
Kernels,	Lemon,	Vanilla,	Ratifia,
Orange Peel,	Almond,	Saffron,	Parsley,
Cochineal,	Lemon Peel,	Savory,	Citron, &c.

The economy and utility in the use of these articles for flavouring pies, puddings, jellies, blanc-mange, soups, hashes, ragouts, stews, in fact every description of cookery, without the slightest trouble or preparation, is a desideratum long wanted; and now the manufacturer having brought them to the highest perfection, can with confidence recommend them. To captains of vessels they will be found invaluable, and many have spoken of them as one of the greatest boons ever bestowed.

The great reputation these articles have gained since their introduction into the royal kitchen, have caused some persons to imitate them; and as a security to purchasers, the proprietors caution the public to see the name,

PAUL DE VERE & CO.'s GENUINE,

moulded in each bottle of their make; by observing which, much disappointment will be saved. They can be had retail of all the principal grocery, Italian, and provision warehouses in London and the vicinity, and agents are being appointed in every town in the kingdom.

Price 1s. 6d. and 3s. per bottle; or in assorted dozen cases, 18s. and 36s., case included.—Manufactory, Dalston, Middlesex.

Applications for Agencies to be addressed to the Office, 22. Abchurch Lane, City.

FOR BILIOUS, LIVER, and STOMACH COMPLAINTS. —"Out of the ground hath the Lord caused medicines to grow; and he that is wise will not despise them: for with such doth he heal men, and taketh away their pains."—Ecclus. xxxviii. 4 and 7.—As a preserver of health, and a gentle yet efficacious remedy for indigestion, and all disorders originating from a morbid action of the stomach and liver, STIRLING'S PILLS have met with more general approbation than any medicine yet discovered, requiring no restraint of diet or confinement during their use. They are mild in their operation, and comfortable in their effect, and may be taken at any age or time without danger from cold or wet. They speedily remove the causes that produce disease, and restore health and vigour to the whole system. For females they are invaluable, as they remove obstructions, promote a regular circulation, and improve the complexion, giving the skin a beautiful, clear, and blooming appearance, which, by their use, may be retained to the latest period of life. Also for children they are the best medicine that can be used, as they expel worms, carry off crudities, &c., from the stomach and intestines, by which they prevent illness, and lay the foundation of good health for future years. Free livers, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, nervous irritability, &c., should never be without them, for by their prompt administration on the first symptoms of illness, fits, apoplexy, gout, and many other dangerous complaints, may be prevented or cured. They will be found highly beneficial during a course of sea bathing.—Prepared and sold by J. W. Stirling, pharmaceutical chemist, 86. High Street, Whitechapel, in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each; and can be had of all respectable medicine venders in the kingdom. The genuine has the name on the stamp. Ask for Stirling's Stomach Pills.

BRITISH COLLEGE of HEALTH, New Road, London.

LETTER III.

THE HUMORAL PATHOLOGY CONVERTING THE DOCTORS.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—In my last, I produced Dr. Johnson's opinion from his recently published work in favour of our theory. I proceed to quote other opinions of his of a similar kind. "But although it is perfectly true that almost all diseases depend upon the presence of morbific matters, of some kind or other, and that, too, in the most extensive meaning of the words, yet these matters are not always such as can be expelled by the vital principle, however energetic." This admission of the Doctor is so broad, "almost all diseases," and the exception so narrow, we may regard the principle as conceded. Indeed, the Doctor would have been quite safe in inferring that, since almost all diseases have a manifest humoral origin, those few whose origin the Doctor could not perceive might fairly enough be attributed to the same cause. Again, the Doctor writes, "Physical man is an impressible mass of matter, destined to perform certain actions, both internal and external, in obedience to the impressions made upon him by certain impressing causes. When the impressing causes are right, the impressions will be right; and the actions performed in obedience to those impressions right also. This is health. When the impressing causes are wrong, the impressions will be wrong, and the actions resulting from these impressions wrong also. This is disease." Now, this seems to us an abstract and merely varied way of expressing the humoral pathology. We know that action is the law of the human body in all its parts; and that so long as the action is regular or natural, health will be enjoyed; and that irregularity in its action is disease. This leads us to inquire into the cause of bodily action. That cause is the vital propelling force. That force is the fire and the steam whose impressions on the physical machinery set all its parts in motion. It is the living principle, this vital force, that governs, regulates, and controls the whole machine. The blood is the living principle, the vital force. The actions of the organs are vital actions, but they are all derived from the source of life. This is reasoning from effect to cause. There is no other way of discovering truth. Dr. Johnson knows the actions of the body are effects, and that a cause they must have. He admits the existence of "impressing causes," from which the actions of the body are derived; but what are the causes? The body is impressed by air, by its temperature and its moisture, as well as by light. These are the only external impressing agents, which certainly exercise a great influence over the whole body. The air, by respiration, purifies the blood. It takes from it carbon and hydrogen, and gives to it the vivifying principle of oxygen. The air exercises the same action over the whole skin, which is a breathing as well as purifying surface. The influences of atmospheric temperature, moisture, and light only modify the action of the air and the human system; and the state of the human system in reference to the action of the air. Now it is clear that all these influences, external to man, which act on his body, are influences connected with the blood and with its purification, and the fluids of the body. This is so far the humoral pathology. With the organic pathology these influences have no connection. Their whole primary influence is on the mass of fluids that circulate in the solids, subjecting them to changes indispensable to life, and therefore wholly vital. These influences have to do with the very life of man—his blood. Having thus shown the relation of the externally impressing influences to the humoral theory, we now notice, as indeed we have done before, the great "impressing causes" that exist within the human body, subjecting all its parts to irresistible obedience.

There are various impressing causes within the system. The muscles, for instance, impress action or motion on the bones; hence the locomotive power we all enjoy. The Doctor must know, however, that the impressive power of the muscles is a derived and a borrowed power; it is received or derived from the nerves. But then the nerves themselves possess no independent nervous power or influence to communicate to the muscles. They are only agents of communication; they are the hands of the blood, the original impressing power put forth by it to mark and to manage all the other solid parts of the body. This fountain head of all power, for there is none higher, acts by a series of subordinate assistants. The bones are acted on by the muscles, the muscles by the nerves, and the nerves by the blood. The great Liebig nearly corroborates this opinion in the following paragraph:—"The nerves, which accomplish the voluntary and involuntary motions in the body, are, according to the preceding exposition, not the producers, but only the conductors of the vital force; they propagate motion, and behave towards other causes of motion, which in their manifestations are analogous to the vital force, towards a current of electricity for example, in a precisely analogous manner. They permit the current to transverse them, and present, as conductors of electricity, all the phenomena which they exhibit as conductors of the vital force. In this quotation the "vital force" is represented as causing all the functions, actions, and motions of the body; and that the office of the nerves is not to produce this force, but to conduct it; that is, the vital force makes them subservient to its own diffusion throughout the solids of the body. It is, therefore, evident, the source of this vital force is not in them, since they are only passive receivers of it; nor is it in the nerves, as was long supposed. Now, since its source is not in bone, muscle, or nerve, we are shut up to only one irresistible conclusion, namely, that it is in the blood, for this is the only other remaining element in the body. Who can resist the simple and beautiful conclusion, that the blood, the life or vital force of all animals, is the source of all internal impressions; and that, as Dr. Johnson says, when they are right, health is secured; when they are wrong, health is injured. In other words, to use more simple and familiar language, when the blood is good, health will be good; when it is bad, health will be bad. Both health and disease have, therefore, their origin in the blood. What, therefore, is the right medical treatment? Purification of the blood—the long established doctrine of the Hygeist. Dr. Johnson enunciates the same principle in the following words:—"It is general disorder (impure blood) which first produces local disease; and it is, therefore, the restoration of the general health (purifying the blood) which must constitute the first step towards the removal of local disease." Long have the Hygeists proclaimed this great truth; and hence the whole philosophy of their great success in curing disease by improving the general health, by removing out of the body morbid obstacles to healthy action, and thereby permitting the healthy functions of the system to be resumed. This philosophy of disease has solicited nature for a digestible, condensed, and safe purifying agent or agents, which, by a careful search, have been found; and lo, the blessing of restored health crowns the disease-worn sufferer.

Follow Nature has been the golden medical rule chosen by the Hygeist for his guide; and Nature has abundantly rewarded his pure and true devotion at her shrine! Experience triumphs on the blaze of a simple and beautiful science of disease—a science which points, like the mariner's compass, to proper practice, leaving man to be no dupe of blind, erring, and ever-changing devices, but clearly pointing out the road to pursue, and the means to adopt to aid Nature when she requires human aid. All this light has sprung up out of the medical schools, without their licences, and in despite of their authority. The truths of Nature belong to no corporate body; they are communicated to all who seek them in sincerity and truth. Licences to comprehend and practise these truths do not exist in Nature, and therefore cannot consist with good sense and reason. Licences are destructions to human improvement, because they confine research to a few, and sanction no discovery that does not emanate from the licensing body. A licensing body is equivalent to a bigoted body. They owe their existence to arrogance, assumption, and to tyranny over their fellow men. We have no objection to a medical profession so long as society needs it; but we object to any limitation of the right to cure being exercised by every man who gives himself up to such a calling. The safety of society is the pretence for monopoly, but the medical men who seek to be its protectors, mutually accuse each other of destroying society; and hence the gross impudence of their demand, that society shall by law be forced to lie down and be trodden under their iron heels. When they acquire true medical science and practice, they will be annoyed with no rivals. Till then, let the ignorant bigots leave society free to cure itself as it likes.

I am, Sir, yours truly, J. FRASER.

LEA and PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, pre- pared from a Recipe of a Nobleman in the County.

"One of the most piquant inventions of this luxurious and epicurean age is Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce, adapted to Fish, Flesh, Fowl, and Soup; giving a zest far superior to the long-established favourites, more wholesome and of less cost."—Naval and Military Gazette, April 8. 1843.

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"The cabin of the Great Western has been regularly supplied with Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce, which is adapted for every variety of dish—from turtle to beef, from salmon to steaks; to all of which it gives a famous relish. I have great pleasure in recommending this excellent sauce to captains and passengers for its capital flavour, and as the best accompaniment of its kind for a voyage.

(Signed) "JAMES HOSKENS."

Sold, wholesale, by the Proprietors, Messrs. Lea and Perrins, Worcester; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Farringdon Street; and the principal Oil and Italian Warehousemen, London; and retail by the usual Vendors of Sauces.

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It is worthy of remark, that these lozenges are patronised and strongly recommended by the Faculty. To ATTENDANTS ON PUBLIC WORSHIP they will be found invaluable, more especially at this season of the year, when the extreme prevalence of coughs and colds is a source of constant annoyance, not only to the individual sufferer, but to the minister and congregation.

Prepared and sold in boxes 1s. 1½d., and tins 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by Thomas Keating, chymist, &c., 79. St. Paul's Churchyard.

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Sold by the appointment of Jean Lefay, the inventor, by his sole agent, J. W. STIRLING, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 86. High Street, Whitechapel, London. In metallic cases, at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each.

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TO THE GOUTY AND RHEUMATIC.

Frimley, near Bagshot, Surrey, February 14. 1842.

SIR—Having suffered much from Acute Rheumatism, I was induced to try your BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, and beg to bear my humble testimony to their efficacy, not only in my own case, but in several of my friends who have taken them on my recommendation.—I am, Sir, your obliged,

To Mr. Prout. JOHN S. GILES.

These Pills are equally speedy and certain in rheumatism, either chronic or acute, lumbago, sciatica, pains in the head and face, and, indeed, of every rheumatic or gouty affection; in fact, such has been the rapidity, perfect ease, and complete safety of this medicine, that it has astonished all who have taken it, and there is not a city, town, or village in the kingdom but contains many grateful evidences of the benign influence of Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. Sold by Thomas Prout, 229. Strand, London; and, by his appointment, by all respectable Medicine Vendors throughout the United Kingdom. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

MR. CLARKE'S ENAMELLED SUCCEDANEUM, for stopping decayed Teeth, is far superior to anything ever before used, as it is placed in the tooth without any pressure or pain, and becomes as hard as the enamel immediately after application, and remains firm in the tooth for life, rendering extraction unnecessary, and renders them again useful for mastication. Prepared only by Mr. Clarke, Surgeon Dentist.

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Mr CLARKE still continues to supply the loss of teeth, from one to a complete set, upon his beautiful system of self-adhesion, which has procured him such universal approbation in some thousands of cases, and recommended by numerous physicians and surgeons, as being the most ingenious system of supplying artificial teeth hitherto invented. They are so contrived as to adapt themselves over the most tender gums, or remaining stumps, without causing the least pain, rendering the operation of extraction quite unnecessary. They are so fixed as to fasten any loose teeth by forming a new gum, where the gums have shrunk from the use of mercury or other causes, without the aid of any wire or springs, and, above all, are firmer in the mouth, and fixed with that attention to nature as to defy detection by the closest observer. He also begs to invite those not liking to undergo any painful operation, as practised by most members of the profession, to inspect his painless yet effective system, where numerous sets and partial sets, in all stages of progress, may be seen; and in order that his system may be within the reach of the most economical, he will continue the same moderate charges.

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TESTIMONIAL.—The extraordinary cure of Mrs. Griffin, of New Basford, near Nottingham, who, after four years of dreadful mental suffering, which Dr. Blake affirmed would end in insanity, was perfectly restored by this medicine, after every known remedy had been resorted to in vain, can be attested either personally, or by letter, by Mr. R. Sutton, Bookseller, Nottingham.

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8. Moorgate Street, April 11. 1844.

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(By order) THOMAS DODGSON, Secretary.

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SEYSSEL ASPHALTE.

TAKEN FROM THE GLOBE OF THE 11TH NOVEMBER, 1844.

"The beautiful and elaborate Mosaic pavement, which was destined to adorn the merchants' area of this building, is to be immediately removed, owing to many parts of it having broken up, through the injudicious use of a water cement, in which the pieces were imbedded. It has been determined by the Gresham Committee to pave the entire surface with Seyssel Asphalte, a decision that must give satisfaction to those merchants engaged upon 'Change, from the fact of this material being a non-absorbent, and soon becoming dry after a shower of rain. This property, for such a situation, combined with an even and agreeable surface to walk upon, may be regarded as a boon to the merchants during the winter season, advantages which, no doubt, induced the committee to adopt it in preference to stone. It is to be hoped that some powerful cement may yet be found to render the Mosaic pieces available; they would look exceedingly well round the Wellington statue, in front of the Exchange."

Persons residing at a distance from London can be supplied with samples of executed works in paving and roofing, including a sample of Rock Asphalte and a book of Instructions for Use, at the following Prices:—

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Small samples, with hamper	4	6
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December, 1844. I. FARRELL, Secretary.

ART UNION OF LONDON.—By Authority of Parliament.—The LISTS for the current year are now OPEN, and an early subscription is solicited. The engraving by Mr. G. T. Doo, after the picture by W. Mulready, R.A., "The Convalescent," in preparation for subscribers of the present year, is in a forward state. A finished proof of the "Castle of Ischia," engraved for the subscribers of the past year, may be seen at the office. Due notice will be given when the impressions are ready for delivery.

The distribution in April will include, besides the amount set apart for the purchase of pictures, &c., a number of bronzes from a reduced model of the "Eagle Slayer," by Mr. Bell, exhibited in Westminster Hall last year, now preparing by Mr. Edward Wynn, and a certain number of silver medals by Mr. A. J. Stothard, commemorative of Sir Joshua Reynolds, of which bronze copies will be given, instead of prints to such subscribers as may prefer them.

GEORGE GODWIN, } Hon.
LEWIS POCOCK, } Secs.

No. 4. Trafalgar Square, January, 1845.

The Society's Almanack is now ready, and may be had gratuitously on application at the office.

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